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VOLUME XLVIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS { OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

NO BURGLARY EPIDEMIC.

THE SENSELESS ATTEMPT BEING MADE TO SCARE PEOPLE.

A Movement Whose Origin Is Easily Traced to the Four Hundred Bummers Discharged from the Police Force by the Present Administration—Exaggerations That Are Unjustified—Papers Playing Into the Hands of the Democrats—The Mayor Is Doing His Duty.

A deliberate attempt is now making to get up a burglary scare and to frighten all the women of Chicago into the belief that the city is overrun with burglars and murderers, and that every night the quiet homes of hundreds are entered and plundered, while all that the police do is to suppress the facts as far as they can. It is easy enough to set people wild on the house breaking question. It is the one weak point of all humanity. The entering of one small dwelling-house and the plundering of its inmates will create more uneasiness than the sacking of a bank or a mammoth dry-goods store. It is cruel to start a panic of this kind under almost any circumstances. There is no excuse for the present one, which is the work of men who seek to revenge themselves for fancied injuries, careless of the misery they may cause. As was stated last Sunday, there have been removed from the police force by the present administration about 400 men. They were dropped because they were incompetent, were drunkards, or were rowdies. They have been unable to get back, and they are breathing revenge. With their ex-Chief at their head they are doing what they can to discredit the police force as it now is, and have adopted this burglary scare as the easiest way for reaching their aim. Some of the city papers, for unknown motives, have entered into the alliance, and are proving active assistants. The tactics are simple. When one of the conspirators chances to hear of an unreported burglary he manages to make of it at least half a dozen cases of housebreaking, and the value of the stolen property is always multiplied by at least 100. Then the attention of the people is called to the fact that here are six burglaries where $2,000 or $3,000 worth of stuff was stolen, with no arrests and the recovery of no property. Then people get alarmed, and spend wakeful nights, and hire private watchmen, or buy pistols and shoot the wrong person.

NO CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Now is there any such "carnival of crime" as is talked of? The facts do not show it. In a city of 800,000 people there will always be burglaries, and were it not for the unusually rapid growth of population and wealth here, it would be comparatively easy to tell in advance how many there would be in Chicago each year. New York has a fairly good police and detective department, but it does not hope to obliterate crime. Inspector Byrne says that there will be no more big bank robberies at present, for all the great operators are locked up or are watched. He does not say that petty thievery will stop, for he knows that new criminals are eternally coming to the front. All that can fairly be asked of any police force is that the number of robberies shall not rise above what may be called the normal standard. That standard, however, varies with circumstances. There are proportionately more cases of housebreaking reported in August than in July, because toward the close of the former month the persons who locked up their houses and went to the watering places return and find that they have been robbed of loose articles, or that the lead pipe has been carried off. There are more cases during a convention week, because the people are more away from home and the police are more concentrated down-town. But making allowance for such disturbing elements, there is a certain amount of crime which may be reasonably expected, and that has not been exceeded of late. If anything it has fallen below.

The official figures show that the total amount of property reported to the police as secured by burglaries on the West Side during August footed up $280. The average value of the goods taken at each place was about $12. This is not an alarming showing. It indicates much sneak-thieving, but little burglarizing. But there were many more cases, it will be said, where the thieves were scared away and did not get anything. Doubtless there were. But it is amusing to know the history of some of these cases.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES EXPLAINED.

There is a block of houses on a West Side avenue. In each one the girl's bedroom was in the basement. The servant at one of these houses wanted a room up-stairs. In order to get it, she told her mistress that she dare not sleep down-stairs longer; that a burglar had tried to get in at her window the night before. The mistress assented, and it was not long before an attempted burglary was reported from every house in that block and every blessed hired girl was sleeping on the top floor. There are six attempted burglaries explained.

The exaggerating done on the South Side has been equal to that on the West. It is a pity that the police did not make all the complaints public when reported to them, for then neither their number nor the extent of property involved would have specially alarmed any one, for the facts would have been printed day by day instead of being concentrated into one or two articles.

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that few of the cases which have occurred of late have been the work of trained hands. The entry of H. W. King & Co.'s store was, but most of the others have been the work of tough boys, unknown to the police, who are just flowering out into criminals. The great criminal prefers to visit stores, where there are quantities of valuable goods, or the homes of the wealthy. He does not care to take equal risks for smaller gains, and so he keeps away from the residences of the middle class folks and leaves them to the smaller thieves, who are unknown to the police, and whom they do not detect often until they have become professionals.

THE MAYOR'S COURSE.

There have been complaints made regarding certain police subordinates to the effect that they are not qualified to fill the places they hold. These charges may be well founded in part or whole, or they may be baseless. The Mayor will doubtless investigate, and if he finds any man, Captain or patrolman, in a position he is not competent to fill will remove him. He has given too many evidences of a desire to reform the force to leave that doubtful. But all this alleged misconduct has nothing to do with what THE TRIBUNE is now discussing. It has been alleged by discharged officers and their allies, for the purpose of creating general alarm and hurting the police force, that there is at present an unusual amount of burglary, and that the thieves escape with great quantities of plunder. THE TRIBUNE contends that these statements are gross exaggerations, that the number of burglaries is no larger than is to be expected in a big city at this time of the year, and that the value of the articles taken is decidedly below the average. This being so, there is no reason why citizens should be in a state of trepidation, or should fancy that they are left utterly without protection at the mercy of hordes of robbers and assassins. Had the Mayor been less earnest in his reform of the police force nobody would have heard anything of an "epidemic of crime."

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The animus of these reports about burglaries may be judged from the tenor of the articles printed in papers like the *Inter-Ocean*, which, with its usual stupidity, falls into the Democratic trap and engages in the conspiracy to oust Mayor Roche and reëlect Carter Harrison next April. THE TRIBUNE quotes from the *Inter-Ocean* of yesterday:

> A few more of those peculiar burglaries on the South Side, *reports of which were carefully suppressed*, came to light yesterday afternoon, and no arrests have been made.
>
> The residence of Mr. Hinckley of No. 2238 Calumet avenue was burglarized Thursday night, and a gold watch, $8 *in money, and a quantity of clothing stolen*. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open a rear basement window.
>
> A short time ago O'Hara's grocery store, Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was entered by burglars, who cut a light of glass out of one of the front windows, but were frightened away before they could carry off anything of great value. *The till was rifled of its contents which amounted to but a few dollars in change.*
>
> Friday evening the residence No. 2007 Wabash avenue was entered by burglars, but as yet *nothing is known as to the property taken.*
>
> Tuesday night the residence of Mr. Haskett, No. 2227 Michigan avenue, was also burglarized. An entrance was effected by forcing open a rear basement window. After ransacking the house from cellar to garret the thieves took their departure, carrying with them several articles of jewelry and plate of the value of $300.
>
> A visit was also made at Mr. Gibbs' residence, No. 2329 Michigan avenue. Here an entrance was effected by the use of false keys, and considerable swag was carted away, *but just what was taken could not be learned.*
>
> Mr. Phelps of No. 2427 Indiana avenue was also the recipient of an informal call. The cracksmen in that instance effected an entrance by forcing a rear door. *Family plate, jewels, and clothing* to the amount of $300 was carried off.
>
> The residence of Mr. Styles, No. 2329 Michigan avenue was next visited, the thieves effecting an entrance here by cutting out a light of glass in a rear window, but *they were frightened away before they had succeeded in obtaining anything of value.*

Here are two cases in which "family plate" and "jewelry" and "clothing" to the value of $300 in each case are said to have been taken, and the other cases are of the most trifling description.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe in the police policy of "suppressing" reports of burglaries. It is a stupid and foolish policy, inaugurated by Carter Harrison in the last year of his administration out of spite against the reporters. The press and public have the right to all the information that the police can give them in regard to burglaries; and when the police try to suppress the facts reporters are bound to get them and print them, no matter how trifling the cases are. The result of the present policy is, moreover, that petty cases which would not be noticed by the newspapers if they were duly entered in a public record are now magnified and paraded as great and sensational criminal events. The quickest and best way to stop all this nonsense is for the police authorities to give the reporters the same access to the news they used to have, and then let these journals that indulge in the specialty of reporting till-tapping and sneak-thieving make the most of it.

THE FIRST "L" ROAD'S NEW MANAGER.

Ex-Senator Clough Succeeds Col. Ellers—The Latter Charged with Extravagance.

Ex-Senator John H. Clough, well known in business and political circles, has succeeded Col. Howard G. Ellers as manager of the State street elevated railroad enterprise.

"The methods of Col. Ellers have not been satisfactory to the moneyed men in this project," said an official of the corporation yesterday. "He was too lavish in his preliminary expenditures. He has wasted thousands of dollars in paying salaries to canvassers for the right of way. The commission plan would have been more productive of good results and far cheaper. He has been offensive to some of the Aldermen whose favor we must court. He has needlessly wasted time, and without any justification allowed this alley 'L' company to get in ahead of him with its ordinance. We mean business now, and it became necessary, therefore, to get rid of Ellers. He has not been technically removed yet. He will be removed Friday or Saturday, when the directors of the company meet here. There is nothing crooked in his administration. He has been extravagant and boastful—that is all. Mr. Clough, who succeeds him, has the confidence of the business-men of Chicago. He knows the Aldermen and city officials, and has taken hold to win."

The State street scheme has some adherents in the Council, but many of the South Side Aldermen are either lukewarm or opposed to the enterprise altogether. While the road at one time possessed a majority of the frontage, many of the owners who signed have disposed of the property, and the present holders oppose the scheme.

UTE INDIANS MAKING TROUBLE.

People in San Juan County, Utah, Fearing a Terrible Outbreak.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—United States Deputy Marshal Bowman Cannon has just returned from a trip to Moab, Emery County. He says the people in the San Juan country are uneasy over the strange actions of the Indians in that part of the Territory. The Utes and a few Navajos are growing insolent. They are reported as going to the houses of ranchers and helping themselves to anything they may take a fancy to. Men going from one place to another are taken and detained sometimes for hours. Mr. Allen, President of the Dolores Cattle Company, is one of the men who have been treated in this way. The Indians searched him and demanded tobacco. On another occasion, as he was riding along a mountain road, half a dozen Indians rode in front of him and kept him covered with their rifles till he had gone a considerable distance. The ranchers in the La Sal and Blue Mountains are moving their women and children into the settlements for fear of an outbreak. Should such an event occur the settlements are not strong enough to defend themselves, and the people are about to appeal to Gov. West for protection.

GREAT DAMAGE FROM FROST.

Thousands of Acres of Wheat Not Worth Cutting.

NECHE, Dak., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There was a heavy frost all through this section again Sunday, and thousands of acres which had escaped the visitation two weeks ago were left worthless. Whole fields will be left uncut.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this section of Indiana was never known to be better. The yield in bottom lands will average ninety bushels per acre. It is now beginning to turn and is out of reach of frost. Wheat is all thrashed and was a good crop.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Fall plowing for wheat has almost ceased on account of the dry weather. The acreage will be much below that of last season. The crop of buckwheat will be a large one from present prospects. The acreage is large and the stalks are fine and thick on the ground.

To Be Tried for Carrying the Red Flag.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—The five Anarchists who attempted to incite a riot at the Labor-Day celebration in Haltnorth's gardens Monday by furling the Stars and Stripes and flaunting the blood-red flag of revolution in the faces of 1,500 American workingmen were arraigned in the police court today on the charge of disturbance. All but one pleaded not guilty and their trials were set for Thursday.

The Wisconsin Good Templars.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in its thirty-third annual session here today. The membership increased 2,606 last year, making a total of 15,449. This evening Dr. Oronhyatcha of London, Ont., Grand Councilor of the order for the world and a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, addressed a large audience in the State Capitol.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S GOSSIP.

ENGLISHMEN STUDYING THE CONDITION OF POOR IRELAND.

British Oppression and Its Terrible Results—A Hundred Years of Good Treatment Necessary to Restore the Blighted Land—Crispi's Blunders Irritate Bismarck—Profits of the Bayreuth Performances—Strained Relations Between William and Rudolph.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Sept. 4.—The ventilation of the Irish question has had one unquestionable effect. It has sent a considerable number of intelligent and observant Englishmen over to Ireland to study things themselves. With a good many of these pilgrims I have chanced to come in contact, and I am sorry to say that with few exceptions the view they bring back is one of utter and hopeless despair. They maintain that Ireland is verily sick unto death; that she has been so long shamefully and brutally misused, so wholly and cruelly neglected, brought down so low, so completely drained of blood and strength and recuperative power that never can she recover. They declare that they saw in Ireland nothing in repair except the roads. There were more roofless gables than roofed houses. Half ruined towns are surrounded by wholly ruined suburbs; shipless harbors are flanked by crumbling stores and empty and dilapidated warehouses; fairs and markets are badly attended. The sheep and cattle are of inferior quality and poor quantity; nay, the soil of the country is spent and exhausted. "Home rule or no home rule," says one traveler, "Ireland is done for. It would take a hundred years to pick her up."

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

The European prospect was decidedly warlike a few weeks ago to those behind the scenes, but peace now appears assured, at least for the next three or four years. While the papers were absorbed in speculating upon the results of the German Emperor's visit to Russia they entirely forgot Rome (which really has been the political centre of late), and the game which was there being played was quite overlooked. Prince Bismarck had undoubtedly hinted to Sig. Crispi that Italy would do well to presently quarrel with France, and supposing that war had broken out between the two countries Germany's opportunity would have arrived. Crispi has displayed an amazing want of tact and has muddied matters by playing his cards far too fast and altogether in so clumsy manner as to reveal the object of the game to all Europe. I hear from a reliable correspondent in Germany that Prince Bismarck is much exasperated at the stupidity of the Italian Premier, who has been sharply snubbed by the Chancellor, who is now more than ever annoyed that the Emperor should have insisted upon making an expedition to Rome this autumn.

THE BAYREUTH PERFORMANCES.

The audiences this year at the Bayreuth performances were much larger than in any previous summer, and there was a remarkable increase in the number of English and American visitors. The total expense of the seventeen performances amounted to £17,000, but there is considerable surplus profit.

ROYALTY IN BAD HEALTH.

The Empress of Austria, who is by no means in good health, starts shortly on a yachting cruise which is to extend to the Canary Islands and Madeira. The Empress will be accompanied by her youngest daughter, the accomplished Archduchess Valerie, who recently became subject to epileptic fits, and has expressed the intention of entering a convent unless the physicians who attend her are able to hold out hopes of a complete cure.

RUDOLPH AND WILLIAM DO NOT AGREE.

The announcement which went the round of the papers that Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria had consented to be one of the godfathers of Emperor William's infant son and that he would go to Potsdam to attend the christening excited the utmost astonishment in Germany, and when the curt contradiction appeared the report was regarded as a practical joke. Emperor William and the Crown Prince were excellent friends for several years and they regularly exchanged visits, but Rudolph is a priggish young man who appreciates the fact that he has a delicate constitution, whereas William, like the Czar, is fond of Rabelaisian entertainments generally, and particularly of champagne suppers which last till daylight. This difference in their tastes and habits increasingly diminished the cordiality of their relations.

AN ANECDOTE OF JOHN BROWN.

The office of Clerk Marshal, which became vacant by the death of Lord Alfred Paget, is worth £1,000 a year, besides allowances and perquisites. It is in the gift of the Queen. Paget came near getting himself into a most serious scrape at Windsor Castle about twelve years ago, when he had an altercation with John Brown, in consequence of that domestic having publicly and scornfully countermanded certain orders which Lord Alfred had given in his official capacity, and the Clerk Marshal, becoming irate, expressed himself in most forcible language.

Sir Thomas Biddulph had great trouble in preventing an intimation being given Lord Alfred that his resignation would be acceptable, and there would have been no difficulty in advancing plausible reasons for shunting him, but he managed to make his peace with J. B.

THEY MIXED THE BODIES UP.

A burial scandal of a remarkable nature has just disturbed the peace of Croydon. A man died in the infirmary the same day as a woman, and the former was to be buried by the parish and the latter by relatives. By inexplicable bungling the bodies got mixed, with the result that the woman was put into the man's coffin and the man into the woman's. The mourning relatives of the latter followed the wrong body to the cemetery. The mistake transpired after the funerals, and the bodies were exhumed and transferred. The officials have been severely censured by the guardians.

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

I have more than once commented on the absurdity of the prudish custom which prohibits persons of opposite sexes from bathing together at English watering-places, even if husband and wife or brother and sister. Last week the consequences of this preposterous rule were strikingly exemplified at Crosshaven. A young married lady named O'Conner was bathing there, while her husband, who was not allowed to accompany her, sat on the rocks. She was suddenly carried beyond her depth and drowned before her husband could rescue her. It is certainly not too much to say that if the Continental system had been in vogue at Crosshaven this deplorable accident would not have occurred. The notion that a woman in a bathing-dress is an indecent object, or that her bath with a male relation or a friend would be improper, is one of those peculiarly nasty ideas which occur only to prudish people.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

The London Stock Market.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

CAPEL COURT, LONDON, Sept. 4.—American securities opened firm, but as the day wore on short sales by professional speculators eased prices somewhat. Sales were effected on the idea that Wall street would open weak and much surprise was evinced when cablegrams showed that the Wall street opening prices were equal to the London parity. Norfolk & Western preferred shares continue to be absorbed on the expectation of a 2 per cent dividend in the middle of October, although large holders are in favor of declaring 3 per cent at the end of the year instead. Transactions were few and far between. Grand Trunks were better on the covering of shorts, whilst Mexican rails were firm, although the increase in carrying for the week was only 1,700 pounds, which is not up to the market estimates. Copper shares maintain the quality but not the quantity of deals.

GOEBEL LOSES HIS CONTRACT.

The Chicago Bidder on the Brooklyn Post-Office Fails to Give a Bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Treasury today directed the forfeiture of the contract with E. F. Goebel of Chicago for the construction of the Post-Office Building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the forfeiture also of the $1,000 which accompanied his bid. This action is based on the failure of the contractor to furnish security in the sum of $100,000 for the performance of the work.

A dispatch received by the Supervising Architect today from Mr. Goebel, now in Mount Clemens, Mich., read as follows:

> Am still here. Not able to move with rheumatism. Prospect fair for long siege, therefore cannot execute bonds. Am sorry.

Goebel's bid was $623,000, or about $200,000 less than the next lowest bidder, who happens to be a Brooklyn architect. It has not yet been decided upon that the Treasury Department will now accept the Brooklyn man's bid. The probabilities are that all bids will remain rejected, and that a new advertisement will be made by Architect Freret for bids in order to avoid certain criticisms which would surely be made should the contract be awarded to the Brooklyn architect.

At the time Goebel got the contract the Brooklyn builders were all going to enter into a kind of boycott to keep him from carrying it out. There was some trouble with the builders who had been in charge of the work and who wanted to turn over the material on their hands. His plan was to begin everything on his own account. At the time the bid was accepted by the Treasury Department no doubts were felt as to his ability to carry out the contract. The excessive bids of the Brooklyn builders looked much as though there had been collusion. This led to the statement at the time that even if Goebel should fail to carry out the work these bids would not be accepted. The idea of the Brooklyn people is that the failure of Goebel at his price will keep off bidders and they will yet get the work at something like $800,000, which would leave a margin of profit for everybody. The Treasury officials express no opinion on the subject, but they are not ignorant that ever since the contract was awarded to Mr. Goebel there has been a tremendous pressure to cause him to give it up.

AMERICAN CANALS IN CANADIAN WATER.

A Suspicion that Money Has Been Spent Canuck to Improve Foreign Waterways.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Mr. Cullom in the Senate today offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the channel ordinarily used for navigation of the Detroit River and St. Clair Flats, whether its waters are within the jurisdiction of the United States or Canada, etc. The resolution is based upon unofficial but, as the Senator thinks, trustworthy information, which has come to him as Chairman of the committee to investigate our commercial relations with Canada. Though the resolution refers only to the St. Clair Flats Canal the Senator has information which leads to a grave suspicion that the Detroit River near Amherstburg and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are also in part in Canadian territory, a fact, if it be a fact, which has an important incidental bearing upon the matter of retaliation. The following is an extract from a letter received from a prominent business-man whose name Senator Cullom does not feel at liberty to publish, as the letter is a private one, but whose business gives the writer a thorough familiarity with the subject in hand:

> *Dear Sir:* Noting the provisions of the so-called Retaliatory bill, now reported to the House of Representatives, and that the President is to have authority to cause Canadian vessels to pay 20 cents per ton for navigating our canals at Lake St. Clair and the Soo, I wonder if it has been considered that the improved channel by which all our lake commerce passes through the Detroit River at and near Amherstburg is in Canadian water. We have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to improve the British channel and neglected our own. Now comes the threat of retaliation, and Canada may sink this costly channel full of stone laden barges and stop all navigation of the Detroit River to vessels loaded deeper than nine or ten feet of water. Senator, there is no fool like the American fool.

TRIED THE BOSTON'S GUNS.

The Cruiser Takes a Run in Real Salt Water.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The much-talked-of trial of the new gun improvements of the cruiser Boston took place today off Sandy Hook, and when the vessel steamed back to the lower bay in the afternoon she had tested her two heavy barbette guns and the broadsides of the port battery. The steel clip circles were all that could be hoped for, and when the guns were fired as pretty line shots were made as ever projected from the muzzles of any guns cast abroad. Two slight accidents, however, occurred. One to a boat which had been hoisted directly over the muzzle of a broadside six-inch, and which was broken from the heavy pressure, and the other cost James Caveda, the Chief of the ship's police, four of his toes. A powder tank fell on his feet and Caveda was sent back to the city, where an ambulance conveyed him to the New York Navy Hospital. Today was the first time that the Boston received an introduction to what can be considered "real" salt water. As soon as the official report of Capt. O'Neil of the gun trial trip of the Boston has been forwarded to Washington the new cruisers Atlanta and Chicago will be fitted with new clip circles and other modern gun appliances similar to those now in use on the first-named vessel.

A FATHER'S VIOLENT PASSION.

Little Maria Seydell's Parent Faces Her Alleged Betrayer.

Charles Seydell, the father of little Maria Seydell, who was brought to Chicago by George Cliff, who she claims is her betrayer, arrived in the city last night. In company with Lieut. Wilson he went to police headquarters to interview Cliff. The meeting was affecting. The father charged the young man with the betrayal of his 13-year-old daughter, and had to be restrained by the police from killing Cliff.

"Get out of my sight," he said, while his face was livid with rage, "or I will kill you where you stand. I will take my daughter back with me and you may go. I am not one to claim revenge for myself, for you will get your just deserts. You have ruined my child, and should you show your face in Cleveland again you will be hanged to the first lamp-post."

Charles Seydell is about 35 years old, and has the appearance of a well-to-do mechanic. He visited his daughter in a cell at the armory, and amid tears and sobs she consented to accompany him home. Cliff will be released from custody. Mr. Seydell will leave with his daughter for Cleveland at an early hour this morning.

Disastrous Fire at San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 4.—The wholesale grocery and supply store of Klauben & Levi was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss upon stock is estimated at $300,000 and upon the building at $45,000. The stock was insured for $125,000 and the building for $30,000.

A STAR THAT NEVER SETS.

OVERWHELMING REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN VERMONT YESTERDAY.

The State Ticket Elected by a Majority 7,000 Greater than That in 1884—The Democrats Lose Many Legislative Districts and Are Routed in Some of Their Strongholds—Great Falling Off in the Prohibition Vote—Protection the Issue of the Campaign.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM	Governor
URBAN A. WOODBURY	Lieutenant Governor
WILLIAM P. DUBOIS	Treasurer
CHARLES W. PORTER	Secretary of State
HENRY POWELL	Auditor

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Vermont followed today in the wake of the voters of Oregon with a sweeping Republican victory. The Republicans have increased their majority on the whole State ticket from 5,000 to 7,000 over 1884, placing their plurality at a little under 30,000. William P. Dillingham of Waterbury will succeed E. J. Ormsbee as Governor by a handsome vote and the whole State ticket comes in finely.

Every Senatorial district has been redeemed and several Representatives gained. The State Senate last year was 29 Repblicans and 1 Democrat, and the House 206 Republicans and 33 Democrats. The outlook now is for 30 Republican Senators and 225 Representatives. The Democrats have been routed in Burlington, Rutland, Bolton, and Fairfield, and a number of other local strongholds. Franklin County is again Republican. In 1884 the regular Republican Senatorial ticket in Franklin County was defeated by a majority ranging from 395 to 639, three Senators being then elected. Last year the Democrats again carried it by 189 votes, but the Republicans now get their entire county ticket. Burlington had a Democratic Representative last year, but gave the Republicans 195 majority today, and Dillingham for Governor 365 majority. Bennington cast the largest vote in its history—1,292 out of 1,560 registered voters. Montpelier gave a Republican majority of 347, against 266 in 1884. Windham County shows a Republican gain of 713. In the little town of Marlboro there was a gain of fifty-three out of 122 registered voters. Seventy towns give Dillingham (Republican) 17,128, Shurtleff (Democrat) 6,085, a Democratic loss of 248.

There has been an extraordinary falling off in the Prohibition vote, it being only one-half as heavy as that of 1886. The Republicans are jubilant, as the campaign has been urged strictly on the grounds of protection.

John W. Stewart of Middlebury will return to Congress from the First District and William W. Grout of Barton from the Second.

The State ticket elected is: Governor, William P. Dillingham, Waterbury; Lieutenant Governor, Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington; Treasurer, William P. Dubois, Randolph; Secretary of State, Charles W. Porter, Montpelier; Auditor, Henry Powell, Richford.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The returns have been rather slow in getting in. The late returns, however, continue favorable. Returns from 105 towns give Dillingham (Rep.) 25,375 and Shurtleff (Dem) 9,849, with only 615 for Seeley (Pro.). These towns in 1884 gave Pingree (Rep.), 22,166; Reddington (Dem.), 9,499; Prohibition, 472, a Republican gain of 3,209 over 1884 and a net Republican gain over the Democratic vote of 2,859. This is a gain of about 30 per cent over the vote of four years ago, when the majority was 21,800. This same ratio of gain retained throughout would give Dillingham 28,000 majority. The largest Republican majority given any Gubernatorial candidate since the war was in 1868, when John B. Page received 27,279 majority.

MR. LINCOLN AND MISS SHERMAN

Arrested While Driving on Michigan Avenue—A Curious Case.

Curtis G. Lincoln and Miss Nellie Sherman were arrested Monday evening on the charge of "living in a state of open adultery and fornication." The couple were driving on Michigan avenue when Constable Ditto of Justice Brayton's court presented his warrant, which was sworn to by Edlu Ennigar, and the handsome equipage in which they were riding was turned in the direction of the Justice court. Bonds of $500 were furnished by Detective George Hartman and the case was set for hearing Friday.

Reference to the directory disclosed the following:

Lincoln, Curtis G., real estate, house No. 74 Rush street.
Sherman, Nellie, housekeeper, No. 74 Rush street.

No. 74 Rush street is the old Larned residence. Mr. Lincoln ran the place for a time as a boarding-house. He has tried to induce boarding-house landladies in the vicinity to take hold of the house, but they would have none of it. The house is an imposing brown stone structure, but is in sad need of repair, the stone steps being in many places broken down, while cobwebs profusely decorate the windows and doorways. It has been for sale for some months past.

Mrs. John P. Smith, sister of Miss Sherman, lives at No. 3250 Indiana avenue. To a TRIBUNE reporter she said: "About six months ago Nellie went to No. 74 Rush street as a companion of Mrs. Lincoln, the mother of Curtis G. My husband has done all he could to make Lincoln marry Nellie, but he has always put it off by promises. Two weeks ago he told my husband he would certainly marry her right away. I don't know what we can do. My sister is just infatuated with the man, and we are powerless to do anything."

A reporter called at No. 74 Rush street last night. Miss Sherman answered the door-bell, but in response to a request to state her side of the charge against Lincoln and herself professed the most ingenuous innocence.

An elderly woman and a young man, who said they were boarders at the house, were afterwards seen, but they said that Mr. Lincoln had gone out of the city.

Late last night Lincoln himself put in an appearance at THE TRIBUNE office. He wanted the case suppressed, claiming that it was a blackmailing scheme put up by tenants who had been ejected from the house and a discharged hostler. He said Miss Sherman was visiting at his house, and that there had been nothing improper in their relations. He threatened to hold THE TRIBUNE legally responsible if it dared print the points in the case.

PREPARING FOR THE HURRICANE.

A Violent Storm Raging in the West Indies Threatens to Reach Florida.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—The *Picayune's* Key West special says: The effects of the West India hurricane that is reported traveling in this direction were felt all day. The wind is north, attaining a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour and increasing steadily. The barometer has dropped .2 since morning and is still falling. Frequent rain squalls tonight indicate the storm's rapid approach. Storm signals were hoisted late this afternoon, and tonight the shipping is safe at anchorage in the upper harbor. Citizens are taking precautions against the storm which threatens to be severely felt tonight.

A Preacher Wanted for Forgery.

GUELPH, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of J. B. Allison, a Methodist minister from Michigan. He is the son of a respectable farmer in good circumstances in Nassagewega Township. He forged his father's name to a note for a large amount and obtained the money from A. J. Little, an old schoolmate of his. Mr. Little's suspicions were aroused, and he went to Nassagewega. On interviewing Mr. Allison Sr. he found the note was a forgery. He returned to Guelph at once, but in the meantime Allison had left, leaving his wife and child at a hotel here, where they had been boarding for the last week.

BIG WINNIE IS DEAD.

The Celebrated Giantess a Victim to Fatty Degeneration of the Heart.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Winnie Johnson, probably the largest woman in the world and certainly the fattest human being in America, died suddenly late last night in this city. She weighed 850 pounds, the weight of four big men. She was an intelligent-looking negress, and her hair, which was of a gray color, was nearly straight. She was dignified and intelligent, and her manners were those of a mammoth negro Queen. After closing her engagement at the museum here she left the city, but returned last week. Soon after her arrival here she was taken sick and never recovered, death being caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

Winnie was born in Henry County, Kentucky, Sept. 27, 1839, making her nearly 49 years old. When she was a child she gave no promise of the freak of nature she was destined to become. At the age of 15 she married a man named Johnson, and was the mother of a number of children. Not until she had reached twenty years did she show any signs of getting fat. The accumulation of flesh was so rapid then that her friends as well as herself became alarmed, and she was advised to consult a physician in regard to it. But doctors failed to account for or check the rapid growth of flesh. From year to year she grew stouter, until the doors, gates, and stairways about her house had to be enlarged so she could go about with comfort. In 1870 she was first put on exhibition by Hamilton, who, while traveling through the South, met and induced her to join a small theatrical troupe. Afterward she was exhibited all over the country.

The undertakers who had the funeral arrangements in charge this afternoon had great difficulty in selecting a place for burial, but at last Laurel Cemetery was chosen. A coffin large enough for the body could not be found in any undertaker's establishment. The Burial Case Company was then given an order for a box five feet eleven inches in length, three feet six inches in width, and three feet two inches in depth, inside measurement. It took one of the largest wagons owned by the company to haul the box. The coffin resembled the body of a cart with the sideboards attached. It was stained with cherry and braced on the inside with iron strips. The bottom was three inches thick, and was firmly screwed and riveted. There were eight strong iron handles, four on each side. Eight men and one boy stood comfortably in the huge coffin shortly after it was constructed. Six men could hardly lift it out of the wagon to the pavement. The interior was neither lined nor cushioned in any way and the only thing on the inside was a small pillow.

Those who saw the dead woman will remember the sight for a long time. Her head, which is out of proportion to the rest of her body, was almost completely hidden by the fat about her shoulders. At first glance a person would suppose that she was headless. She died in a room in the rear of a store in East street. The burial box could not be taken through the doorway, which had already been enlarged to admit the fat woman when living. The big show window was accordingly removed. The huge corpse was half dragged and half carried to the shop floor. A derrick had been rigged on the pavement outside. With block and tackle the corpse was raised and lowered into the box and then swung through the window and onto the truck in waiting.

Twenty men accompanied the remains, and the manager of the museum rode in a carriage behind the rough-looking hearse. The novel funeral procession reached the cemetery about dusk. The enormous grave had not been dug like ordinary graves, but the entrance to the tomb was a gentle decline down which the dead giantess in her coffin was shoved by the score of men.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

The American Branch of the London Fire-Insurance Association to Be Abandoned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It was reported today that the United States branch of the Fire-Insurance Association (Limited) of London, England, the officers of which are in William street, this city, was to be abandoned. David Lowrie, the General Manager of the home office, arrived from England Monday for the rumored purpose of winding up the affairs of the American branch of the concern, and in a conversation today he did not deny that he was here with that intention. The main office of the association is said to have met with heavy losses during the last year or two, and to have been brought into that condition where recourse to the surplus accumulated in America has become necessary to put it upon a satisfactory financial basis once more. The nominal capital of the association is £900,000, of which £150,000 is paid up. The net surplus earned by the American branch was July 1, 1888, $390,575.37.

HOME RULE IN SCOTLAND.

Thomas McNaught, S. S. C., honorary Colonial Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, has arrived in this city from Edinburg. He is on a tour through the States and the Dominion of Canada to organize committees among his countrymen resident on this side of the water, to obtain assistance in the political warfare Scotchmen are fighting to regain their ancient right of making their own laws and expending their own money. A convention is to be held in Glasgow Sept. 18, with representatives from all parts of the kingdom.

ACTOR BANDMANN'S RETURN.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Gascogne today was the well-known actor, Daniel Bandmann, boiling over with excitement as to the manner in which he had been treated by his dramatic colleagues while in England. He says there was a conspiracy in London to prevent his playing "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." After giving up his season there he says he went to France and bought some fine horses for his ranch in Montana. The Erin, now about due, will bring three stallions, four mares, and one colt, all of the purest blood.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Prof. Samuel Kayzer of the Chicago Conservatory returned from Europe today.

The Board of Aldermen today fixed the tax levy at $2.22 per $100. The amount to be raised is $33,800,000.

The suspension of W. L. Williams, a cotton broker, was announced on the floor of the Cotton Exchange today.

About twenty men representing the Order of Firemen met at the Astor House today to hold their annual convention.

Howard Meyer, son of Christopher Meyer, the rich sugar refiner, who died recently, was pronounced insane today by a Sheriff's jury. He has been an inmate of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum since last December, suffering from general paresis.

It is asserted with great positiveness in railway and financial circles that at the coming annual election of officers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to be held Thursday, Sept. 20, President Robert Harris will be retired and Thomas F. Oakes, now Vice-President and General Manager, will be elected to succeed him.

Among those who will sail tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn are Charles Brachvogel, the Misses Clara L. and Emma Brachvogel, Frank Brachvogel, W. H. Colvin, the Misses Katherine and Jessie Colvin of Chicago, Miss Ruby Gilbert, Miss Katherine Willard, Miss Mamie Willard, and Frank Willard of Evanston, Ill.; Garrett Droppers, Paul Clagstone, and Max Kollmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Caroline Green, and F. Hornung, Springfield, Ill.

Druggists' Council at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—When the second days' session of the American Pharmaceutical Association came to order this morning the Nominating Committee was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for the officers recommended by that committee yesterday. It was decided to hold the next convention at San Francisco. George W. Kennedy's report on membership showed that 1,257 druggists in good standing now belong to the association. L. W. Alexander's report on finances showed $11,482.12 in the endowments funds. Several amendments to the by-laws were hurried through. They will change the complexion of the Executive Council, the manner of bringing in new members, and the fees of life members.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

EVENTS OF THE DAY OBSERVED BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTERS.

Joe Parrish's Pleas to the Police—He Wants to Be Honest—Three Hundred Swedes Become Citizens—Mysterious Disappearance of W. J. Purcell—Frank Punchon's Advertising Scheme Gets Him into Trouble—The Work of Burglars Interrupted.

"Sealskin Joe" Parrish, who was released from Auburn Penitentiary Saturday last and returned to his wife and family in this city Monday morning, is going to "square it." Eight years, excluding good time in prison, have disciplined him, and Monday night, while still clad in the clothes given by the penitentiary authorities, he quietly went to the residence of Police Lieutenant Horace Elliott, "whom he had reason to know long ago." "I want to 'square it,' Horace," said the noted confidence operator, "and I've come to find out if your officers will allow me to earn an honest living?"

Horace was somewhat surprised at this appeal, but he replied: "Go ahead, Joe, and we'll help you."

"But I hope you people will not follow me and tell everybody who I am," pleaded Parrish.

"We won't," assured Lieut. Elliott, "and if you are arrested while earning an honest living I will see that you are released as quickly as possible."

"I have a chance to go to work at $2 a day," continued Parrish, "and my only wish is not to be molested."

"You will not be," assured the Lieutenant, "and if you need any help to secure work we will give it to you."

Parrish was satisfied, and as his wife owns some property he will probably be content to earn $2 a day honestly. He has had good reason to fear police interference, because had it not been for that he might still have been in business in Davenport, Ia. He was there with his family and was making money in the saloon business when Chicago officers located him and published his record.

It was while at Davenport that one of his old friends, who is a millionaire resident of Chicago now and with whom the public is well acquainted, remarked to him in a jocular way: "Joe, it makes a man feel good to sleep on an honest dollar!"

"Did you ever experience that pleasure?" pointedly queried Parrish in return, and his friend subsided.

WHERE CAN PURCELL BE?

An Employe of the American Express Company Mysteriously Disappears.

W. J. Purcell, an employé of the American Express Company, has been missing since Saturday. It was at first rumored that Purcell had absconded with $30,000, but inquiry at the office of the company proved otherwise. Purcell drove a delivery-wagon, and in that capacity handled small amounts of money, rarely over $100. He was under $1,500 bonds, and bore a good reputation. His habits were steady and he lived with his parents, helping support the family. The family moved Friday, but did not call upon the boy for help. Saturday, Sept. 1, Superintendent Leach of the express company received the following letter:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1888.—*D. C. Leach*—DEAR SIR: I cannot come down to work for a few days as I hurt myself the day I was moving, but will be down as soon as possible.

"W. J. PURCELL."

Notwithstanding this Purcell presented himself for work and performed his duties as usual. He drew his pay, $50, at the close of the day, and, it is supposed, started for home. He has not been seen since. His folks are positive that Purcell is not on a spree, and believe that he has been robbed and murdered. They are at a loss to explain the singular note. Purcell did not help them moving day, nor was he hurt in any way. The case is in the hands of the police.

BURGLARS IN HARD LUCK.

Their Labors Rudely Interrupted—The Mistake Two of Them Made.

Officer McMahon of the West Twelfth Street Station caught two men in J. B. Coffin's grocery store, at Centre avenue and Polk street, early yesterday morning.

"'Course we wuz after the money in the till," said Clancy to Justice C. J. White yesterday morning. "We ain't breakin' in doors just for the fun of it. But I tell you, Jedge, we didn't think we wuz in Capt. O'Donnell's district."

Joseph Lane, asleep in the rear of his jewelry store, at No. 3981½ South Clark street, was aroused about 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning by the noise of a man moving around the store. He fired two shots at the thief, who dropped to the floor howling with pain. It was found that one bullet had lodged in the thief's left hip and the other in his right ankle

The prisoner was recognized as Charles Harris, a dock laborer, 19 years old. He said he had been induced by a white man known as "Dutch" to enter Lane's store. Harris' wounds are not dangerous. He was locked up on a charge of burglary.

MORE SWEDES NATURALIZED.

Three Hundred of Them Receive Citizens' Papers from Judge Jamieson.

Judge Jamieson held another naturalization bar at the Superior Court rooms last evening. Three hundred sturdy Swedes and rubicund sons of rugged Norway became good and true American citizens. Gustav Lijilije swore that he had known his friend Oscar Ljf five years and two months.

"As a good citizen and a man of good moral character?" asked Judge Jamieson.

"Jot, jot," answered Lijilije, "joost same as like you."

The list of 300 new citizens included such euphonious names as Carl Bjorn, Sven Svederstrom, S. Bjorkman, An Rehmqujst, Laurens Rjnqujst, a dozen Andersens, Ericksons, Petersens, Jacobsens, Larsens, and Nelsens. All were rugged, brawny, tawny-headed sons of toil.

FRANK PUNCHON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

It Gets Him in Contact with the Police, and He Is Arrested.

Frank Punchon, who was arrested May 17 last charged with bigamy, has been taken into custody again, this time for swindling. Punchon inserted advertisements in the papers asking for a housekeeper. Numerous answers were received and interviews were arranged for in reply. In each instance Punchon would represent that he had a palatial home in Racine, Wis., and wanted a housekeeper. Before the interview was ended he generally succeeded in borrowing a small amount of money.

Dozens of complaints reached the police, and yesterday Lieut. Elliott sent a decoy letter making an appointment at the Brevoort House. Punchon came and met Officer Leonard, who placed him under arrest.

Punchon admits having served a term of three years in the penitentiary of Wisconsin and has two wives living in Chicago. Wife No. 1 is Lottie Main of No. 157 Washington boulevard, and No. 2 is Bessie Parker of No. 155 South Halsted street.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The police report that Mary Goggin died at her home, No. 23 East Huron street, from the effects of an injurious drug not taken with suicidal intent. The Coroner will investigate.

The Veteran Union League last evening presented James J. Healy with a gold watch for his efforts in connection with the recent concert. The league accepted an invitation to go to see Gen. Harrison.

The Women's Medical College opened its doors last night, the beginning of the school year. There was prayer by Prof. Jermberg, an address by Dr. Mary Bates, professor of anatomy, and a talk by Prof. W. H. Byford. There are eighty students.

The Marquette Club held a meeting last night and elected the following officers: First Vice-President, H. M. Kingman; Secretary, E. B. Gould; members of Board of Directors, H. T. Smith and Alexander H. Revell; of Political Action Committee, J. S. Moore and J. A. Wynne.

The police have been receiving numerous inquiries of late regarding "The Central Detective Bureau," with headquarters at Topeka, Kas. Some one at Topeka is flooding the country with circulars explaining a colossal association of detectives whose only authority is a tin star, for which is paid the sum of $5, and the holder is entitled to arrest William B. Tascott or anybody else at sight. It is thought that this is the same swindle operated from Cedar Rapids, Ia., for years.

YELLOW JACK'S VICTIMS.

SCENES IN THE CAMP OF THE REFUGEES ON ST. MARY'S RIVER.

The Poorest of Accommodations Provided for the Sick and for the Women and Children Who Seek to Escape from the Plague—Forty-three New Cases Yesterday and One Death—An Infected Schooner at Philadelphia.

New cases............ 43	Deaths.................. 1
Previously reported.293	Previously reported..36
Total to date.....336	Total to date......37

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The following dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., was received tonight by the New York *World* from its special correspondent, who bravely volunteered a few days ago to visit the fever district:

As I telegraphed last night I went yesterday to Camp Perry, the refugee camp on the St. Mary's River. Dr. Guiteras and his officials are doing all in their power for the unfortunate people whom fate has consigned to their charge. When you have said that you have said nearly all, if not all, that can be said in favor of the place to which Surgeon General Hamilton wishes to consign those who seek to escape from yellow-fever in the stricken city. The train as arranged is bad, the fumigating regulations are outrageous, and the tenting is worse. On all sides the complaints are loud and bitter, and many say they would rather face the yellow-fever than go there. It is a place that no woman or child should be sent to. Every one has a good word to say for the courtesy, kindness, and good intentions of the doctor and all employed under him, but he cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Having armed myself with a certificate of health from Dr. Neal Mitchell, I left Jacksonville on the health train at 11:15 o'clock. The train consisted of two cars, one a baggage car, for fumigating purposes, and the other a baggage, smoking, and passenger car combined. It was of the old kind, and dirty, very dirty. There were seats for eighteen, and twenty-two were in it. Besides myself there was a gentleman with his wife and daughter, two white men who turned out to be camp guards, four respectable-looking colored folks, and about the lowest lot of black loafers I ever saw. They were going to camp, not from any fear, but for ten days of free provisions. These were all herded together for the journey. The cars were hired by the Government, and, with the exception of cattle cars, there could not be much worse ones.

After a journey of about an hour and a half, during which I amused myself in listening to the young lady's admonitions to her father as to not allowing her new silk dress to be fumigated, and to look after her feathers, we arrived at the camp. Sadly was the fair damsel deceived. Not only were her feathers and silk kept for fumigation, but, in fact, every article she or any one else had was spread out in the fumigating-car, to remain there until the next morning in sulphurous fumes.

The camp is on a hill, a fine and airy spot, surrounded with pines. There are 132 old army tents, six feet by five, with two stretcher cots in each. A band of canvas, raised on two elevated wires, serves for a pillow and a horse-rug for a cover. To the men are given a single and to the women a double blanket each. This is all the furniture in the tents, and as there are two cots in each there is no room for more. Ninety per cent of these tents are leaky, and as it has been raining heavily for three days last night every one was about as miserable as possible. The food is fair, but the cooking ghastly, and the dining accommodations are not half sufficient. Certain regulations as to allowing ladies to be served first have at last been made, but I am informed that at first there was a regular rush and scramble as between a pack of wolves. There is a large crowd of low negroes in camp, and loud complaints are made of their being allowed to sit at the same table as the whites. Certainly it is not a pleasant experience to have such negroes as your next door neighbors. Dr. Guiteras, however, is an equal rights man, and though a petition has been presented he has not acted upon it. There is a sanitary guard, but guard-room there is none, and all disorderly characters instead of being kept in a guard-room until after their quarantine is out are sent back to Jacksonville and the yellow-fever. If the camp is to be kept from turning into a camp for negro loafers a commissioned officer should at once be sent down to take charge, proper wall tents supplied, and strict military discipline at once enforced. Rather than delicate women and children should go there it was better they remained in Jacksonville and risked the fever. If they go they may expect to spend their first night in their clothes, sleep in a leaky little tent into which they must crawl over the foot of their cot, as the two cots take up all the room of the tent, undress as best they can, have for tent mate Heaven knows whom, and as one gentleman in forcible language put it: "Make up their minds for ten days to put on their oldest clothes and live like hogs."

There are at present 168 people there, about ninety of whom are colored, and there was not a contented man or woman in the crowd. "Surely," they say, "some arrangements might be made so that a lady could get her night clothes, brushes, and towels, and have a comfortable night's rest. That is all we ask; but when it comes to sitting up all night with your clothes on and your umbrella up in a dripping tent, as we have done, we think it a little too much."

The farce of the whole affair is that while their night clothes are kept fumigating people keep on unfumigated clothes.

About 800 yards from the main camp is the hospital, in which there is at present only one case, a Mrs. McKee, who is doing well. A large wall-tent, which holds four beds comfortably, has been erected, and Mrs. McKee will be moved from the little tent where she has been lying into the new tent. Dr. Wise arrived while I was there to take charge of the hospital camp, and he certainly seemed to be the right man in the right place. He intends to have what is necessary, and he will stand no nonsense. He is at the same time a worker, and as the negroes up there, who are living free, refused to work for 50 cents a day, he, with his own hands and the assistance of his three nurses, is building a wooden cottage on the grounds. Another example of Government mismanagement is that the three professional nurses from Pensacola are all male, though a female was also asked for, and the only patient there is a woman.

One good effect of the establishment of this part of the camp will be that in the event of any being taken ill they will fare better than did poor young Pollard. From inquiries made it appears that Pollard was taken ill slightly with yellow-fever and was ordered to Jacksonville. He walked down to the train and was quite cheerful and jolly, but the railroad refused to take him without Government orders. He was then taken back to camp and put in an isolated tent—one of the miserable condemned army ones such as are at present being used. Next day he was again taken to the train. He was then much worse. He was again refused transit and was taken back to the camp. The following day he was seriously ill, but was taken to the train and brought down in a baggage-car, only to die at once. Many people who were present told me the facts and said that if he had been treated on the ground or taken to Jacksonville the first day in all probability he would have been saved.

THE FEVER STILL SPREADING.

Many New Cases at Jacksonville Yesterday—An Infected Schooner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There was nothing encouraging in today's noon report. There were twenty-six new cases and one death. The noon train for Camp Perry took the Acting Mayor and a number of prominent citizens to meet and confer with Surgeon General Hamilton. It is hoped that some definite settlement of this vexed question of special Government trains can now be secured, for the uncertainty attending these has worked more harm to the sick, as well as those convalescing, than the fever. The disease seems to attack women and children especially, and they have pretty hard times of it. Many of them are unable to get off without assistance. It would be an act of humanity for the Government to assist them, and would also greatly aid in checking the fever. P. Tischler, a Bay street merchant, who was in New York when the fever broke out and returned last Thursday, was among the first cases today. The mortality still keeps low, which is a hopeful sign here, for if the deaths kept pace with the new cases nothing could keep even the "old guard" at home.

No official report was given out tonight up to 10 o'clock, Dr. Neal Mitchell being called off to see patients and unable to make it up. There are probably a larger number of cases than yesterday. Following are the only names given out up to 10:30 p. m.: P. Tischler, Louisa R. Hermandes, A. J. Hedrick, Mrs. Orell, George Crawford, Lyman Andreau, J. E. Onley (colored), Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. H. Platte, Herman Platte Jr., Mrs. Charles Williams, Ray Cone, Mrs. M. E. Reed, Judge William Long, Mrs. Long and Charlie Long, Mrs. V. D. L. Mudge, Rosa Williams (colored), Roger Vaughn, S. B. Love, Misses Amelia and Mary Cameron, H. E. Neil, Miss Rogers, J. Grimley, James Rogers (colored), Patrick Riley, B. Simmons (colored), Charles Writes, Mrs. Tubesson, Miss Washington, Mrs. Weston, Dr. J. D. Fernandez—total, 33.

FORTY-THREE NEW CASES.

Yesterday the Worst Yet in the Stricken City.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 4.—The official bulletin this afternoon reports forty-three new cases—making in all 336—and one death, Mrs. Stark of No. 116 East Forsyth street. Total deaths to date, 37.

This has been the worst day yet. The record has again been broken. The list records names from almost every quarter of the city. The suburbs seem especially infected. No cases so far, it is believed, have been contracted on the south side of the St. John's River. It is probable that the Board of Health will call for medical aid. Comparatively few cases have yet appeared among the negroes, but it is getting a fair start in the suburbs, where they mostly reside.

The Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for county offices meets here tomorrow. No spectators will be allowed in the hall.

The conference with Surgeon General Hamilton at Camp Perry this afternoon resulted in somewhat indefinite promises of aid. It is probable the Government will furnish funds for sanitary work, relief of the actually destitute in refugee camps, etc., and it was intimated by the Surgeon General that a refugee camp will be established in the mountains of North Carolina if Gov. Scales and the State Board of Health of North Carolina will consent. The Surgeon General declined to come to Jacksonville to inspect the field of operations.

Dr. Gray's Opinion of the Outlook.

Dr. Gray of Palatka, Fla., the surgeon of one of the big Florida railroads, is in the city. He arrived Monday, and having a desire to secure a change of linen he called on Health Commissioner De Wolf to get his trunks from the fumigating room. Dr. Gray says the yellow-fever has a strong hold on the South already, and the conditions were good for a general spread. The fever was expected to break out in St. Augustine any day, and then it would be only a few days until it was in Palatka. Dr. Gray said he came North on business. He has had yellow-fever, and was not afraid of it; but his experience told him that from now until the frosts of November or December the fever would stalk through the South.

The Fever on Shipboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The schooner Adele Thackara, from Havana, is detained at the Delaware breakwater by the United States authorities, having on board several cases of yellow-fever. Little information has thus far been received in this city in reference to the matter. Health Officer Patterson stated this afternoon that he had received no information of the arrival of the schooner and knew nothing about the matter.

The Maritime Exchange has received the following dispatch in reply to a message asking for additional information about yellow-fever on the schooner Adele Thackara:

"LEWES, Del., Sept. 4.—Thackara lost two men, names unknown. Crew reported well; none landed."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Union of Francis Griffiths Newlands and Edith McAllister at Easton.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The marriage of Francis Griffiths Newlands, late of California, now of New York, to Miss Edith McAllister, daughter of Hall McAllister of San Rafael, Cal., was celebrated by special license from the Archbishop of Canterbury today in the parish church of Easton, Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Baronet, whose wife is a sister-in-law of Mr. Newlands. The ceremony, which was of a simple character, was witnessed by immediate relatives only. The bride was given away by her father in the presence of Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh Jr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sharon and Miss Jessie Newlands. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Mountain, Vicar of Towcester. Miss McAllister left California four or five months ago with her father, who is in ill-health, and has since been traveling with him in Europe. The bride and bridegroom started for London, en route to Paris, shortly after the ceremony. They intend to return to the United States soon, and will reside in New York.

Capt. H. F. Schavensen.

HAMBURG, Sept. 4.—Capt. H. F. Schavensen of the Hamburg-American Packet Company died in Hamburg Sunday.

[Capt. Schavensen was one of the oldest of Atlantic steamer Captains. He was born Aug. 28, 1820, in Flensburg, Sleswick. At the age of 15 he entered upon his profession, and for ten years made extensive voyages to the West Indies, South America, and the East Indies. Having thus acquired a practical knowledge, he entered the navigation schools at Tonning and at Hamburg, and was graduated from the latter in 1846. He was then engaged by the Hamburg-American Packet Company in 1848, and successively commanded the Elbe, Oder, Hammonia, Borussia, Germania, and Westphalia. In 1875 he made his 100th round trip as Captain of the Hamburg-American Packet Company. This event was celebrated in New York, and Capt. Schavensen received the freedom of the city. He was pensioned last year, after twenty-nine years' service. The flags on the docks of the company everywhere will be at half-mast the day of the burial.]

Leather Apron's Victims.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The man suspected of killing the three women in such a horrible manner in Whitechapel is known as "Leather Apron." He is suspected of having done the three murders from the fact that he has drawn a knife on women, accompanied by the same threats which have been carried out on the dead women.

The Republic and Its Enemies.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—M. Ferry, in a speech at Remiremont, admitted that the next general election would be a struggle between the Republic and everything anti-Republican, monarchy, empire, and dictatorship. He said he was in favor of returning to the former method of voting, but it depended more upon union among Republicans to defeat Boulangism.

A Home for the Pope in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says that King Leopold, through Cardinal Schieffino, has offered the Pope a residence in Belgium in the event of necessity arising for him to leave Rome. The Pope has had several audiences with the Russian envoy, and is completing a concordat with the Czar, giving a large share of religious liberty to Polish and Russian Catholics.

Cable Notes.

The German press hails the betrothal of Princess Sophie to the Crown Prince of Greece with the greatest pleasure.

A young man named Fahy, who was in delicate health and who was evicted from his home on the Clanricarde estate in Ireland, died yesterday.

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME.

HE RETURNS FRESH FOR THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Journey from Toledo to Indianapolis a Series of Enthusiastic Receptions—Twelve Thousand People Welcome the Next President at His Home — Fort Wayne Turns Out a Big Crowd, Where the Candidate Makes a Tariff Speech—The Letter of Acceptance Prepared.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison got home tonight from his vacation. He left Toledo this morning, and the day was a series of enthusiastic receptions to the next President at the stopping-places along the way. The train stopped at the Massachusetts avenue depot, where Mrs. Harrison alighted and was escorted home. The Columbia Club, composed of young men, had gone up to Noblesville in two cars to meet the General. They swarmed around him. Each had a question and a message of good cheer and wanted to know about the vacation. After the clamor had subsided the General talked. He has devoted much of his time to his letter of acceptance and has it about completed. It may be expected soon. There was, of course, no intimation of the character of his interpretation of any feature of the platform. As soon as the letter is finished it will be made public, regardless of whether the President has or has not announced himself. The General said he had not worked so much as to preclude the possibility of rest. He had gone rowing, walking, and fishing. Few people had called. He had gained a little flesh, he thought, and was in tiptop condition. He put many inquiries about local friends and about the occurrences among his neighbors during his absence. But the talk was of the sort that travelers indulge in. After he had reached home tonight he supplemented his expressions on the train by saying:

"I came back in excellent condition for work, and I expect to do a great deal of it. I am not able to say exactly when my letter will be ready for publication, and do not care to make a guess. I have, of course, given it a good deal of attention during my absence."

"Have you noticed the effort to make political capital of your response to the call of Gov. Williams in 1877 for the assistance of citizens to act as mediators and prevent violence if it should be undertaken during the strike?"

"I saw them, yes. I am glad to say that matter is too fresh in the minds of the public and my position is too well known to the people for me to revert to it. It seems that efforts so far have been to represent me as a dunce or a brute, and I do not think it is necessary for me to make a defense to either of those charges among those who know me."

Mrs. Harrison, by leaving the train at Massachusetts avenue, was home before the General's train was at the Union Depot. She was met at the door by her daughter, Mrs. McKee, and by Mrs. W. H. H. Miller, wife of the General's law partner, whose residence is directly across the street from the Harrison home. Mrs. Harrison quickly removed her wraps and sat down on the sofa in the hall to give an account of the two weeks' happenings at Middle Bass Island.

After bidding his Indianapolis friends good-night the General went into his library. The members of his household who had remained at home gathered there to greet him. Baby McKee came down-stairs to participate in the festivities of welcome. Dinner was then served and the guests withdrew.

THE JOURNEY FROM TOLEDO.

Gen. Harrison left Toledo at 10:20 by way of the Wabash Railway. A crowd of between 200 and 300 congregated at the depot. The General left the Cummings residence about 9 o'clock, accompanied by William Cummings, Judge Cummings and daughter, and John Berden. A committee of fifteen prominent Republicans from Fort Wayne, headed by Lieut. Gov. Robertson and Col. W. H. Smith, arrived this morning to escort the General to that city and acquaint him with the arrangements that had been made for his reception there. The train was twenty minutes late in starting from Toledo, and as a consequence, after the suburbs of the city had been passed, the engineer opened the throttle and the train sped across the country at a rapid rate.

The first stop was made at a little town eighteen miles west of Toledo bearing the significant name of White House. About 200 villagers were on the platform as the train halted. Gen. Harrison, who had been quietly reading a paper, raised the window and shook hands with as many as possible during the brief stop. As the train left a man ran up and handed the General an envelope containing the following note:

SEPT. 4.—*To Gen. Harrison, greeting:* You are now at White House, O. May you soon become the occupant of White House, D. C.

It was signed by F. M. Heath, J. L. Pray, T. W. Goodman, and a dozen others.

The next stop was at Liberty, where between 400 and 500 people awaited the train with a brass band. Gen. Harrison passed through the dining-car to the rear platform. As he appeared the crowd gave him a hearty greeting, and he was handed two bouquets. They proved, however, to be intended for Mrs. Harrison, and one bore the card of Miss Jennie Harrison.

At 11:45 the City of Napoleon, the county seat of Henry County, was reached, and 500 people saw the General. As the train moved away they gave three cheers.

After leaving Defiance Gen. Harrison and the members of the party sat down to dinner. In a few moments the little Town of Cecil was reached, and 200 men and women ran to the rear of the train to catch a glimpse of the distinguished traveler. The General was in the midst of his luncheon, but he smilingly raised his window and shook hands with a dozen veterans, who became enthusiastic, and as the car moved off swung their hats and gave three cheers for "Tippecanoe."

At Antwerp between 200 and 300 were present. The next stop was just across the Indiana line at New Haven, where the train coaled and watered, giving the 200 villagers present an opportunity to crowd into the car and shake Gen. Harrison's hand. At 1:45 the train pulled into Fort Wayne midst the booming of cannon. Fully 5,000 people were at the depot to witness the arrival. The special car was switched off here, and Gen. Harrison and his party alighted.

FORT WAYNE'S RECEPTION.

After a brief but enthusiastic demonstration at the depot Gen. Harrison was escorted by Lieut. Gov. Robertson and the other members of the reception committee to Hamilton Square, which is a grove situated only two blocks from the depot. Here, under the stately oaks, a stand had been erected and a large crowd greeted the distinguished guest. Around the audience, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000, was a circle of vehicles filled with people. It was with difficulty the eager crowd was prevented from taking possession of the speakers' stand. As Gen. Harrison appeared on the platform he was pelted from all sides with bouquets, which, during the demonstration, were gathered and placed in front and around him. It was several minutes before the cheers abated, when Gen. Harrison in a strong, clear voice spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I desire to thank you for this cordial demonstration. I thank you not so much for myself as for the party to which most of us have given the consent of our minds. I am glad to know that the people are moved to a thoughtful consideration of those questions which are this year presented for their determination. Under a popular government like ours it is of the first importance that every man who votes should have some reason for his vote; that every man who attaches himself to this or that political party should intelligently understand both the creed and the purposes of the party to which he belongs. I think it is universally conceded—conceded by Democrats as well as by Republicans—that the questions involved in this campaign do have a direct bearing upon the National prosperity and upon the prosperity and welfare of the individual citizen. I think it is conceded that the result of this election will affect beneficially or injuriously our great manufacturing interests, and will affect for weal or for woe the workingmen and workingwomen who fill these busy hives of industry. [Applause.] This much is conceded. I do not intend today to argue the question in any detail. I want to call your attention to a few general facts and principles, and the first one—the one I never tire of mentioning, the one I deem so important that I do not shun the charge that I am repeating myself—is this: That the condition of the wageworkers of America is better than that of the wageworkers of any other country in the world. [Applause.] Now if that is true, it is important that you should each find out why it is so; that each one of you should determine for himself what effect a protective tariff has had and is likely to have upon his wages and his prosperity. Does it need to be demonstrated that if we reduce our tariff to a revenue level, if we abolish from it every consideration of protection, more goods will come in from abroad than come in now? And what is the necessary effect? It is the transfer to foreign shops of the work that you need here; it is to diminish American production and increase English production. That is to be the effect of it.

It is not worth while to stand upon nice definitions as to free trade. Some think it enough to say that they are not free traders because they are not in favor of abolishing all customs duties. Let me remind such that the free trade countries of Europe, recognized to be such, have not abolished all customs duties. A better distinction is this: The free trader believes in levying customs duties without any regard to the effect of those duties upon the wages of our working people or upon the production of our own shops. This, then, is the issue. Take it to your own homes. There are many confusing and contradictory statements made in the public press and by public speakers. Ask any of those who assail our protective system whether they do not believe that if their policy is adopted a larger amount of foreign-made goods will come into this country. It is their purpose to increase importation in order to cheapen prices. I think I may safely ask you to consider the question whether this cheapening of prices, which they seem to regard as the highest attainment of statesmanship, is consistent with the rate of wages that our working people enjoy now; whether it will not involve, if are to have foreign competition without favoring duties, a reduction of American wages to the standard of the wages paid abroad. [Applause.] Do you believe for one moment that the two factories making the same product can be maintained in competition where one pays 33 per cent more to its workingmen than the other? Is it not certain that wages must be equalized in those competing establishments or the one paying the highest wages must shut down. [Applause and cries of "That's the thing."]

Here in this City of Fort Wayne, so important and so prosperous, we have a fine illustration of the accruing advantages of a large factory and shop population. It has made your city prosperous as well as populous, and it has made these outlying Allen County farms vastly more valuable than they otherwise would have been. These interests harmonize. But I only want to ask you to think upon these questions; settle them in your own minds, for it is agreed by all that as they shall be settled one way or the other your interests and those of your families and of this community and of every other like community in this country are to be affected favorably or unfavorably. May I not appeal to you to review these questions, to throw off the shackles of preconceived notions and of party prejudices and consider them anew in the light of all the information that is accessible to you? If you shall do that I do not doubt that the working-people of this country will this November forever settle the question that American customs duties shall by intention, by forethought, have regard to the wages of our working-people. [Applause.]

And, now, if you will pardon further speech, I shall be glad to avail myself of the arrangements which the committee have provided to greet personally any of you who may desire to greet me. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

The General then took a position on the step of the pavilion and shook hands with the 2,000 or 3,000 who succeeded in crowding past him. While this demonstration was in progress the women of the party, comprising Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Judge Woods and daughter, were being entertained at luncheon at the residence of Mrs. Jessie L. Williams, who was assisted by Mrs. Gov. Robertson and several other prominent women of Fort Wayne.

AT HUNTINGTON.

At 4 o'clock the party renewed their homeward journey. Several thousand people congregated to see the start. Gen. Harrison walked down from the park escorted by the band and smoking a cigar. Miss Grace White, daughter of Congressman White, mounted the steps of the locomotive a few moments before the time for starting, and, under the guidance of Engineer Ike Myers, she pulled the throttle and acted as engineer of the train for a distance of ten miles as it sped along at the rate of forty miles an hour. The young woman afterwards entered the car as the guest of the party and rode as far as Huntington, which point was reached at 4:25. A crowd of perhaps 2,000 greeted Gen. Harrison here, to whom he spoke briefly.

The train started off midst cheers from the crowd. From Huntington to Peru the train ran at a high rate of speed, passing through Wabash and several other points where crowds of 200 had congregated without stopping. Gen. Harrison, however, would step to the rear platform as the shouts announced the presence of a crowd.

A fresh engine was attached to the train at Peru, where it passed into the hands of the Lake Erie & Western Road, with Trainmaster L. P. Denison in charge.

AT KOKOMO.

The next stop of importance was Kokomo, the gas city of Indiana, which was reached at 6:15 and where the distinguished party were awaited by fully 3,000 people with music and flying banners. Gen. Harrison made a brief speech.

At Tipton Junction there was a noisy crowd of several hundred, including a band of little girls, who cheered lustily for Harrison and Morton. While the General was busy shaking hands with the people a big, tall countryman attracted every one's attention by frantically climbing over the crowd as he cried out: "A convert, General, I'm a convert, shake hands with me." As the train moved off the General reached far out and shook the man's hand.

A few miles beyond Tipton a stop was made at a water-tank. The General's window was closed, when his attention was attracted by some one rapping against the glass. He hastily raised the window, and was greeted by a gray-bearded veteran, who said: "I knew you, General, soon as I saw you; I voted for your grandfather in 1836 and 1840." Then lowering his voice to a confidential pitch he concluded: "And I am going to vote for the grandson this fall." The General thanked him and the train sped on.

Noblesville was reached at 7:25. Here the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, 100 members, met the party, and a crowd of nearly 3,000 was assembled. The demonstrations were enthusiastic. Gen. Harrison spoke briefly.

ARRIVAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

From Noblesville to Indianapolis every small station and cross-roads furnished its noisy and enthusiastic crowd, and as the suburbs of the city were entered it seemed as if the whole neighborhood had come out to welcome the General. At the Union Depot and for squares beyond the crowd was almost impenetrable, and it is estimated from 12,000 to 15,000 people welcomed their distinguished townsman, and their cheers were drowned by the cannon's roar. The escort from the depot to the General's residence consisted of the Columbia Club, the Railroadmen's Republican Club, about 800 strong, and 2,000 veterans, who sang "Marching Through Georgia" and other war songs as they passed up Pennsylvania avenue.

It was half-past 9 when the column arrived at Gen. Harrison's house. Standing in the carriage and surrounded by the cheering thousands the General, addressing them, said:

MY FRIENDS: Two weeks ago today I left Indianapolis quietly for a brief season of rest. We met in Ohio considerate and hospitable friends, who allowed nothing to be lacking to the enjoyment and comfort of our brief vacation. But notwithstanding all the attractions of that island home in Lake Erie, we are tonight happy to again be at home. The enthusiastic welcome you have extended to us has added grace and joy. I think I may conclude that nothing has happened here since I have been gone that has disturbed your confidence or diminished your respect. [Great applause and cries of "No, no."] At the outset of this campaign I said that I would confidently commit all that was personal to myself to the keeping of the intelligent and fair-minded citizens of Indiana. [Applause.] We will go on our way in this campaign upon that high and dignified plane upon which it has been pitched, so far as it lies in our power, commending the principles of our party to the intelligent interest of our fellow-citizens, and trusting to truth and right for the victory. [Applause.]

Most gratefully I acknowledge the affectionate interest which has been shown tonight by my old comrades of the war. [Applause.] I am glad to know that in this veteran organization there are many who have differed from me in political opinion, but who are drawn in this campaign by a sense of our common interest to cast in their influence with us.

I desire also to thank the Railroad Club for their kind greeting. There has been a special significance in their friendly organization. I am grateful also to the members of the Columbia Club for their part in this demonstration. Now, with an overwhelming sense of inability to respond fittingly to your cordiality and kindness, I can only thank you once more and bid you good night. [Applause.]

New York Liquor Dealers Oppose High License.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At their sixth annual convention today the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State adopted resolutions declaring the body opposed to high license; they are willing to pay "what their industry will bear"; a law forbidding ex-convict saloonkeepers is urged; the hours for keeping saloons open should be left to localities to regulate; the Civil Damage act is denounced as a lever for blackmail, and its repeal is demanded. This one winds up the list of resolutions:

Resolved, That while we hold protection to our business and property against unjust legislation as higher than party allegiance, and appeal to our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, for fair treatment, we are distrustful of the Republican party, notwithstanding the assurance it has so frequently given that our business will not be seriously disturbed.

PRETENSIONS LAID BARE.

HITT EXPOSES THE FALLACY OF CLEVELAND'S REASONING.

Analysis of the Course of the Administration on the Fisheries Negotiations—The Placing of Western Farmers at the Mercy of the Trunk Lines—The Message as a Campaign Document—The President Already Has the Power He Asks For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The House today proceeded to the consideration of the Retaliation bill. Mr. Belmont of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debate by recalling the fact that he had introduced a bill last year similar to that under consideration, approving the terms of the pending measure and recommending its passage.

The speeches which followed showed how completely the President's message had been passed upon as a campaign document. Democratic members had been expected to be on hand and by their presence uphold Mr. Cleveland. But this appeal failed to bring out more than the usual number who are left to take care of legislative business. The galleries, which are usually crowded when a subject of this kind is discussed, had fewer occupants than when an appropriation bill is under way.

The amiable Gov. McCreary of Kentucky led off with the statement of the Administration's policy. His speech was made up of labored platitudes, with most of which nobody would disagree.

When Mr. Hitt of Illinois took the floor the Democrats had cause to feel keenly that as a political move the President had not made the masterly stroke they had at first thought. Mr. Hitt is one of the recognized authorities in the House on diplomatic matters. He is always fair, and is sure of the respectful attention of both sides. Today, though weak from sickness, he made probably the strongest speech he has delivered since he entered Congress. The members crowded around him so that not a word should be lost. His analysis of the course of the Cleveland Administration on the fisheries, its shifting policy, and its effort to regain the confidence of the American people, was complete. The propositions of the President in their purely retaliatory aspects, like the placing of the Western farmers at the mercy of the trunk line combination, were most thoroughly exposed. The clap-trap of Mr. Mills and others about taking the British lion by the snout was shown up in the light of the Mills bill, which proposes to remit $1,800,000 duties to the Canadians without any equivalent. All his hits were happy, and the speech lost nothing by its moderate tone. There was really nothing to get excited about in the change of front by the Administration, and Mr. Hitt was willing to give the President the powers he asked.

Mr. Hitt in his speech commented upon the fact that the President's fisheries message had been received with partisan applause and that one Democratic member had declared that it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition coming even from a friend of the President that the message was an electioneering device. The gentleman from Kentucky (McCreary) connected the message on the fisheries with what was known as the free trade message. It was an apt combination. The treatment of our fishermen and the tendency toward free trade had gone hand in hand since the day of inauguration. Was there any one who could forget the indignant feeling in the United States in 1886 at the recurrent scene from week to week of American ships tied up and of inhumanity to American fishermen? The whole story was one of wrong and outrage, wrong unredressed and insult unavenged. Congress had taken the matter up and passed the Retaliation act. It stood on the statute book still, and eighteen months had passed by and none of the powers conferred by it had been exercised. The system of outrages had been checked in part largely by the influence of the passage of the Retaliation bill. Then negotiations went on and blossomed in the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. In the Senate it was subjected to severe debate and discussion and was found wanting. The opinion of the country rejected it long before the vote of the Senate. The treaty was a bargain. There was more of a bargain than was written down. The protocols were sent to the Senate, but the daily struggle of mind with mind in adjusting all the questions were not shown there.

EVIDENCE OF THE COMPACT.

Sir Charles Tupper, in a Canadian official journal, had said, touching the question of free trade: "Mr. Bayard told us, the American plenipotentiaries told us, that there was but one way of obtaining what we wish. 'You want greater freedom of commercial intercourse. You want relaxation in our tariff arrangement, etc. You will find,' continued Mr. Bayard, 'that the policy of this Government, the policy of the President, the policy of the House of Representatives, the policy of the great Democratic party of the United States will at once take the onward march in the direction you propose and accomplish steadily that which you desire.'" Sir Charles Tupper then added: "These were not empty words. They were the utterances of a distinguished statesman who pointed to the avowed policy of the Government of the United States."

Sir Charles Tupper then called attention to the position of Mr. Mills, and said: "The ink is barely dry on this treaty before he, as the representative of the Government and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, brings forward a measure to do what? Why, to make free articles which Canada sends into the United States, and on which last year $1,800,000 of duty was paid."

"Let me add," said Mr. Hitt, "that he not only introduced the bill but he pressed it through the House. He kept Mr. Bayard's word to the letter. The Democratic party stood by its bargain with the British plenipotentiary. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) is starring the provinces carrying on the great campaign, and I observe the report of a remark by him that 'while the Republican party may have taken the British lion by the tail we take him by the snout.' That was after he had crammed the British lion's mouth with $1,800,000 a year—a sheer gift." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Hitt declared that Art. 29 of the treaty had not been abrogated, and that the power the President asked he already possessed. The result of an interruption of transit in bond, he said, would hurt the United States materially, especially the people of the great Northwest. It would take away the competition of the Canadian lines, and would make the trunk lines masters of the situation, and they would be able to dictate such terms as they pleased to the producers of the Northwestern States. He would not believe that the President would ever subject unnecessarily a large part of the people to such retaliation upon themselves. He could not help sharing in some of the distrust of the sincerity of the awakening of the present Administration, but it would not be long before in other and better hands an Administration would take the matter up and bring it to a just and honorable conclusion. He hoped that when men ceased to regard Presidents' messages as campaign documents and electioneering devices the question would be solved permanently for the manifest good of both parties and the permanent peace of both nations.

When Mr. Hitt finished business had to be suspended for several minutes while Republican members filed by Mr. Hitt's desk to compliment him on the case he had made out. Breckinridge, Cockran, and three or four other Democratic members crossed over to add their words of praise.

FAVORED THE BILL.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan favored the bill. In regard to free trade with Canada he stated that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, all the nine States which were on the lakes wanted free trade and commercial union with Canada, and one of the most able gentlemen on the other side (Mr. Butterworth) was the high priest and apostle of that doctrine. Alluding to the suggestion that two years' notice should be given England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic courtesy he gave utterance to the following epigram, which was received with applause and laughter: The nearer a man approaches a diplomat in form the nearer he is to a fool; and the nearer he approaches one in substance the nearer he is to a knave. He did not want, he said, to be more polite to England than self-respect required. Her foot had been on every weak neck. She had pressed her interests by brutality of force or meanness of diplomacy, as circumstances required. Everywhere she had been selfish and pitiless. She was the monster money-changer in God's temple of the earth. What the honor of our country required he would concede to her and not an atom more. This bill was in the pathway of duty, and he would vote for it with a stout heart and a clean conscience.

CHIEF DOG BACK SIGNS.

An Influential Sioux Puts His Name to the Treaty.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Sunday passed quietly at the agency, nothing of importance occurring. The Commissioners had decided to hold no more councils here, but owing to the request of Dog Back, a prominent Chief, another council was held yesterday evening. Several of the Chiefs who are opposed reiterated what they had before stated and declared that they could not sign. Mr. Cleveland further explained the bill, stating that those who already have land in severalty outside of the proposed new reservation could still hold it under this act. A number of Indians who are so situated were previously opposed, supposing that they would have to abandon their homes, but this explanation was perfectly satisfactory to them.

When Dog Back arose to address the council White Ghost and his followers quietly left. Dog Back made a good speech for the bill, and at the conclusion approached the table and signed. The council then adjourned to the headquarters of the Commissioners, where, in compliance with the request of many Indians who had already signed, Judge Wright delivered the following speech:

MY FRIENDS: It has been said that no man can remain long among the Indians without becoming their friend and feeling a deep interest in their welfare. Whether this be true as a rule or not I confess it has been the case with myself. It has been the good fortune of myself to be the bearer of good messages from the Government of the United States to many tribes and bands of Indians. Such has been the case with thirty tribes located between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. All of these people I visited, and made agreements with, which, if ratified and faithfully carried out, will soon bring them to self-support and that civilized state for the attainment of which the Government is struggling so hard. Last July I was requested by the President, together with Capt. Pratt and Mr. Cleveland, to visit your country, and ask you to accept the bill which has been prepared with great care by Congress, approved by the President and your friends everywhere, which makes every reasonable provision for you and your children after you. It provides for the division of the great Sioux Reservation into six new reserves, thus giving to each band absolute and undisputed control of your own land, and so far I have heard no one object to this feature. It provides for taking land into allotment, which means that each man is to have a home of its own around which will cluster his property, and which will be protected as among white men, and which is to be the home of himself, his wife, and children. Suppose your fathers or grandfathers had done this in their day, you would not then have been left an inheritance of bare earth and sullen skies, but farms, houses, horses, and cattle would have been yours if they had accepted the kind offers made them and had earlier learned to build houses, cultivate the soil, and raise cattle and other stock, and had exerted themselves to educate and civilize their children. You would not have received a heritage of ashes from camp-fires, the only marks left to tell of the existence of your ancestors except their silent graves. This bill provides a way for supplying you with houses and homes, horses and cattle, agricultural implements, seeds, clothing, provisions, and money, which will require millions of dollars; but above all and beyond all it provides for the education of your children. By this means they will not only be taught to read and write but to learn the arts of civilized pursuits. They will be taught to think, to act for themselves, and at last to throw off at once and forever that despotism of darkness and superstition which has for years riveted chains upon their arms and suppressed and well-nigh obliterated all the nobler aspirations of the human heart.

The speech has strengthened the friends of the bill wonderfully, and they are now actively at work bringing in signers and the list is rapidly increasing. The Commissioners will leave for Lower Brule tomorrow. A paper will be left here to receive the names of all who wish to sign later. The friends of the bill, nearly 150, are now actively at work among their relatives and friends who are still holding out, and the complete success of the Commissioners here is probable. There is also every reason to believe that the Commissioners will meet with success at Lower Brule, as gratifying reports are constantly received.

THE SCHUNEMAN MYSTERY.

Fred Farron "Located," but He was Dead—Late Theories.

A man for whom the police have been looking in connection with the Schuneman murder was found dead in the second story of No. 501 West Madison street at 7:30 o'clock last night. His name is Fred Farron, and his body is at the morgue. There is no mystery about Fred's death, nor any about his career.

Farron used to run a billiard hall downtown and afterwards started poker rooms at No. 501 Madison street. He left town a short time ago and lately returned in a seedy condition. Last night he was found in the poker rooms dead from asphyxiation, the gas having been turned on and all the windows closed.

Lieut. Beck said he had been looking for Farron because he had heard of him as being the intimate of a woman who, it is believed, was also intimate with Schuneman. Farron was a married man, but his wife cannot be located.

Schuneman was in the saloon of A. Schiller, No. 269 West Madison street, after 11 o'clock last Wednesday night. The proprietor had been a friend of his for years, and had a long talk with him.

"He stood leaning on the cigar-case all the time," said Schiller, "and when he went out went west. He came in and asked for four imported cigars. I waited on him. He paid for the cigars out of some change he had in his pocket and then asked me to change a $10 bill. I had two $5 gold pieces and gave them to him. He pushed them back, saying he didn't want them—he would lose them. I gave him two bills. He showed a roll of money, and if the bills were not bigger than ones the amount must have been considerable. After that we stood leaning on the case, he on one side and I on the other, and talked about business. He spoke about the coal business, and I advised him to go into it. I told him I thought he would do well—he had so many acquaintances and friends. He said he would go into it that week. We talked for some time, and he appeared as composed as usual, and certainly in no hurry. I am sure he had his ring on, and think he had a watch."

Sergt. Hartnett saw Charles Lewis, who claimed to have seen Schuneman at Ada and Madison streets after 12 o'clock last Wednesday night. The Sergeant, after talking with Lewis, became satisfied that Lewis did not know Schuneman.

THE TELEPHONE MEN.

Western Representatives Present in Their Meeting—Work of the Secretaries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—For the first time in its history the National Telephone Exchange Association held an annual meeting in this city today. Forty representatives of various telephone companies were present, many of them having come from Chicago, New Orleans, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The association at present comprises thirty-six active, five associate, and twenty-nine honorary members. The Secretary said that he had spent considerable time in inspecting the exchanges in New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis. President Metzger spoke of the manner in which the association had gathered telephone statistics throughout the country, and suggested that Messrs. Mortow and Dickerson be thanked for their defense of the Bell patent. Among those from other cities were Messrs. T. D. Lockwood and W. A. Hovey of Boston, George F. Durant of St. Louis, E. B. Fields of Denver, Col., J. B. Speed of Louisville, J. C. Rielly of Brooklyn, C. A. Brown and F. W. Harrington of Chicago, and P. C. Ackerman and A. D. Bullock of Cincinnati. Another session will be held tomorrow.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles N. Todd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Charles N. Todd, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Indianapolis, died this morning after a brief illness.

[Charles N. Todd was born at Rawley, Mass., in 1812. He graduated at Amherst College and in theology at Union Seminary, New York. He at once entered upon the profession of an educator and had attained distinction in the educational institutions of Pennsylvania when he migrated to Indiana and took charge of McLean's Seminary, the first school for young ladies in the State. Since then he has been conspicuous as a worker in schools and the Presbyterian Church.]

Lucius J. Hendee.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Lucius J. Hendee, President of the Ætna Fire-Insurance Company, died this afternoon, after a long illness, at the age of 70 years. He had been for twenty-two years President of the Ætna Company.

ONAHAN IN JUDD'S PLACE.

THE EX-COLLECTOR'S FITNESS FOR POSTMASTER TO BE POINTED OUT.

Drawings Descriptive of Torpedo Patents Furnished a Representative of Great Britain — The Naval Department's Secrets to Be Preserved—Free Canadian Lumber Not Likely to Benefit American Consumers—Political Contributions from Officeholders in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The presence of W. J. Onahan in Washington has started anew the talk about his prospects for the Chicago Post-Office. He is here with Bishop Ireland on matters not connected with politics, but the belief is that before Mr. Onahan leaves the city the need of a change in the Chicago office will be laid before the President and the ex-Collector's fitness for the place pointed out. If Frank Lawler were here it would be done the first thing in the morning. At the White House tonight Col. Lamont said there was no news regarding Postmaster Judd and no reason to talk about any one for his successor. There are, however, some letters on file at the White House written months ago, when the agitation for Judd's removal was beginning, which speak warmly of Mr. Onahan's ability as an executive officer and his fitness for bringing the Post-Office to a business basis. If these are not raked up and read it will surprise several leading Illinois Democrats who have never thought John A. King was likely to succeed Judd. The fear of making a mistake in the midst of the campaign by removing Judd is the one thing that prevents a movement on the President for a new Postmaster.

DRAWINGS OF TORPEDOES.

A Representative of Great Britain Secures Them for His Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Some sensational talk has been heard today because the military attaché of the British Legation was able, under the law, to get from the Patent Office drawings descriptive of all patents on torpedoes and applications for using them. In this case they cost [illegible] and were forwarded to the English Government. The fact that a foreigner should be allowed this privilege was galling to the Patent Office people, but the law makes no exceptions. Anybody who wants drawings can be accommodated by paying for them. Some outsiders thought it a shame that a foreign Government should thus be enabled to know all the torpedo secrets of the United States. It would be a shame if the fact were so, but it is not. The only secret system of torpedoes in this country is a part of the harbor defense, and is conducted by the army, while the navy does not claim to have any torpedoes or torpedo systems. There is but one kind of torpedo now in use in the navy of the "spar" type. This is considered practically valueless in view of the better ones of foreign invention and manufacture. The navy has repeatedly tried to secure authority to purchase and use torpedoes of other patterns, but all legislation on the subject has been crippled by the introduction of some phrase relating to domestic manufacture. As all of the best weapons of this class are foreign the navy has been kept at a standstill in this line. But the army system of torpedo warfare is on a different basis, that of defensive instead of offensive, which is the principle in the naval torpedo systems. There is at present but one station for experiments in this science—at Willett's Point, N. Y., where there is an elaborate plant. The system of circuit closers and of cables is regarded as secret and carefully guarded. It is probably known to less than fifty people. But there is no secret in the style of weapon, which is merely a case of an explosive substance anchored in the channel of the entrance to a harbor. Maps have been carefully prepared of the various harbors of the United States, showing exactly the system of torpedo laying to be adopted in each in case of emergency. These maps are in duplicate, one being at Willett's Point and one at the office of the Chief of Engineers in this city, both being locked and guarded.

FREE CANADIAN LUMBER.

No Benefit Likely to Result to American Buyers of Canuck Pine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Consul Hotchkiss of Ottawa has just made to the State Department a report on the lumber industry of the Ottawa Valley. It is important in view of the pending tariff and retaliation legislation, because the Consul reaches the conclusion that free lumber at this time will not benefit the American consumer at large by cheapening the price and tending to prolong the existence of American forests. He hints that timber-owners and large mill-men on this side of the line might profit by it. The forest possessions, mostly pine, in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are not sold by the Government to individual purchasers as in the United States. They are leased by the Provincial Governments for the term of one year under certain conditions and regulations, the mode of doing which is by public auction. Timber licenses are granted, and a regular tariff of timber dues is exacted. Consul Hotchkiss explains the system at length because, he says, it gives a key to the situation by which the effect of free lumber may be judged. The remission of the duty of $2, he argues, would enable the Canadians to lay their lumber down in the American market at $2 less per 1,000 and obtain for it the same that the American does. But the gain of the Canadian manufacturer will be brief because the Provincial Government will raise the timber licenses in sums sufficient to absorb the $2 per 1,000 into the provincial treasury. The Consul goes into figures to show that the Canadian sawed pine lumber sent to the United States for consumption is not sufficient to affect prices. If free lumber were to prevail he gives figures to show that there would be no great increase of log exports, because they would to a large extent be manufactured into lumber at the place of growth.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Voluntary Contributions from Every Democrat in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The mission of Chairman Barnum of the National Democratic Committee to this city last week was to consult with heads of departments and leading Democratic politicians in regard to the best method of collecting campaign contributions from Government employés and other residents of the District. It was decided that the Civil Service law and rules and the civil service reform pretensions of the Administration would not permit the distribution of a begging circular among the employés. That proposition was laid aside as unfeasible. It was decided, however, that an office will be opened at some convenient place in a few days, and means will be found to let every Democrat now resident in the District of Columbia know that his voluntary contribution at that office will not only be welcome but that it is needed and will be expected. "It reminds me," said Representative Allen of Mississippi yesterday, "of a custom that prevails in Jackson, Miss. On the morning of each election day the white Democrats fire a gun off. That is to notify the negroes that there is going to be a fair election that day. And if the one gun in the morning is not sufficient the signal is repeated at intervals during the day. The opening of this office in a similar way will notify the Democratic officeholders that there are going to be voluntary contributions taken up."

COLORED LABORERS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Democratic managers were lately excited at the receipt of news that several hundred colored men collected in and about Washington had been sent to West Virginia ostensibly to work on a railroad, but that the real purpose was to locate them and vote them for the Republican ticket. The matter was immediately investigated by the Democrats, and they learned that several car-loads of colored laborers from Washington passed through West Virginia into Pennsylvania, where they are actually at work on a railroad.

Plans of the Young Men's Blaine Club.

The Young Men's Blaine Club is rapidly forging to the front in its military department and thus early in the campaign is making arrangements for its first street parade in full uniform, of which we can say there will be no finer seen this year. All those desiring to join the marching club should notify the Secretary at the headquarters, Leland Hotel, before Friday at 8 p. m., and have their measures taken for a uniform. The club-rooms are open every day from 12 noon until 10 p. m. The regular weekly drill will occur Friday evening at the Second Infantry Armory, Michigan avenue.

CONWAY PUZZLED THEM.

THE CHICAGO TEAM LOSES THE GAME THROUGH WEAK BATTING.

Though Vanquished, the "Black Sox" Played Better than the Visitors—New York Downs the Quakers and Boston Crawls Up a Peg by Beating the Senators—Fortune for Once Smiles on the Maroons and They Win a Game from Omaha—Other Games.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	66	36	.647
Chicago	58	46	.557
Boston	56	48	.538
Detroit	54	47	.534
Philadelphia	52	48	.520
Pittsburg	49	52	.485
Washington	38	65	.368
Indianapolis	38	68	.358

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	55	29	.654	St. Louis	62	32	.659
St. Paul	59	32	.648	Athletic	62	36	.632
Omaha	51	38	.573	Brooklyn	62	38	.620
Kansas City	46	38	.547	Cincinnati	61	40	.603
Milwaukee	43	52	.452	Cleveland	37	49	.430
Chicago	38	56	.404	Baltimore	42	63	.400
Sioux City	19	28	.404	Louisville	38	65	.368
Davenport	22	50	.305	Kansas City	30	65	.315

Today's Games.

National League—Washington at Boston, Pittsburg at Indianapolis, Detroit at Chicago, Philadelphia at New York.

American Association—Kansas City at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, Louisville at Cleveland, St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Western Association—Chicago at Omaha, Davenport at Kansas City, Milwaukee at Des Moines.

THE WOLVERINES ARE LUCKY.

They Capture the Game Almost Entirely Through Good Fortune.

Couldn't hit the ball when there were men on the bases was what beat the Chicagos yesterday afternoon. They made as many hits as did the Detroits and played an errorless game, but the Wolverines' hits were bunched and that gave them the victory. Six different times in the game a good hit would have won the contest, but on such occasions the Black Sox had a good deal of difficulty in hitting Conway's delivery.

The difference between the two pitchers made itself manifest in the opening inning. Chicago was first at bat. The first two men tried their best to hit the ball, but Conway fooled them into striking out. Duffy was really out on strikes too, but Mr. Lynch couldn't see it that way, and the colt got his base on balls. Capt. Anson was the only one of the four men to touch the ball, and he perished on an infield hit.

For Detroit, Baldwin couldn't get the ball near the plate, and Brouthers went to first. Deacon White had no difficulty in knocking the ball over second base; neither did Ganzel. His fly dropped in right field and the bases were filled. Brouthers foolishly tried to steal in from third while Pfeffer was giving Baldwin some advice near the pitcher's box, but Mark ran in to the plate and touched the big man.

Baldwin was still erratic with his curves, and Twitchell went to first, again filling the bases. Chicago infielders played in to intercept any ground hit and stop further run geting. Sutcliffe saw his opportunity and popped up a little fly which fell a short distance away from where Pfeffer was standing. White and Ganzel came in before the ball could be fielded. Sutcliffe foolishly ran to second on Bennett's fly to Duffy and fell a victim to a double play.

Burns hit the ball in the second, but was caught napping at first. Baldwin braced up after Campau had got as far as third base on five bad balls, a steal, and a passed ball, and retired the next two men on strikes.

Daly opened the third with a hit to centre and got as far as third base on Ryan's puny effort and Sullivan's single. Duffy struck out, leaving the two men on the bases.

The fourth inning began in a manner that was pleasing to the big crowd. Capt. Anson rapped a grounder past second base, Pfeffer duplicated the hit, and Williamson's drive was too fast for Ganzel. The bases were full, with no one out. Burns sent the ball bounding a little way out from first base. Brouthers collared the ball and stood still while Anson scored and Burns reached first amid the jeers of the crowd at big Dan's stupidity. Baldwin struck out, Daly fouled out, and Ryan's weakest of weak hits went to Sutcliffe. The side was out, with two good men left. Detroit was blanked in their half.

In the fifth the Chicagos had another chance to send in two runs. Sullivan was out when Sutcliffe fumbled Duffy's hit, and Ganzel muffed Anson's short fly. Pfeffer tried hard, but his fly was gobbled by Campau. Williamson got his base on called balls, and with three men on the bases Burns came to bat. Tommy meant to put the ball over the Congress street wall, and would have done so but for the wind, which held the ball back, and Twitchell collared it about four feet from the wall.

Detroit picked up another tally in their half through being lucky. Conway clubbed a liner to right, Brouthers sent one of the same kind to centre, and Deacon White put one past Burns close to the base for a double, Conway scoring on the hit. Ganzel and Twitchell went out on flies, ending the inning.

With two men out in the sixth inning and two men on the bases, Duffy's foul fly fell in White's clutches.

Pfeffer scored Chicago's last run in the seventh by good base running. His drive went directly at White, who found it too fast, and Fred got first. He then stole second, and when Bennett muffed Burns' high fly he came in. Tommy getting as far as second on the error. Baldwin struck out for the third time and Burns was left.

Sheffler was favored with a base on balls in the last half of the seventh. Brouthers drove the ball along the ground past first base, and Anson said it was a foul. Lynch wouldn't have it that way, and Dan reached second before the ball was fielded. Daly then let a pitched ball get away from him, and while the catcher was slowly going after the ball Sheffler scored. Brouthers came in on White's out.

Capt. Anson got a hit in the last inning, and Pfeffer and Williamson tried to send the ball outside the lot, but their flies were caught by the outfielders and the game was over. The score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Brouthers, 1b	1	2	12	1	1	Ryan, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0
White, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Sullivan, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, 2b	1	1	0	0	1	Duffy, r. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Twitchell, l.f	0	0	3	0	0	Anson, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Sutcliffe, s. s.	0	2	0	5	1	Pfeffer, 2b	1	2	5	4	0
Bennett, c	0	0	8	1	1	Willi'ms'n, ss	0	1	0	3	0
Campau, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Burns, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Conway, p	1	1	1	11	0	Baldwin, p	0	0	1	5	0
Sheffler, c	1	0	0	0	0	Daly, c	0	1	5	2	0
Totals	5	9	27	21	4	Totals	2	9	24	15	0

Detroit..........2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 *—5
Chicago..........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Detroit 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers, White. First base on balls—Brouthers, Twitchell, Campau, Sheffler, Sullivan, Duffy, Williamson. Stolen bases—Pfeffer, Sullivan. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—Ganzel, Bennett, Conway (2), Sheffler, Ryan, Sullivan, Duffy, Williamson (2), Baldwin (3). Double plays—Duffy-Daly-Anson, Pfeffer-Anson. Passed balls—Daly, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Thirteen of the Chicagos were left on the bases.

Conway has always been an enigma to the Black Stockings.

The batteries for today will be Tener and Darling and Farrell and Getzein or Beatin and Wells.

Baldwin had a finger-nail torn off his pitching hand by a ball swiftly thrown by Daly in the fourth inning, but pluckily held out to the end.

Brilliant fielding characterized the playing of the home team throughout the game. The "stone-wall" was great, while the outfielders did some remarkable work.

It was Capt. Anson's intention to give Tener a chance to pitch, but when he found that Conway was down the Captain thought it best to have Baldwin do the twirling.

Sutcliffe lined an apparently safe hit to right field in the eighth inning, but Pfeffer jumped up and pulled it down with one hand. It was a phenomenal stop, and Fred was loudly applauded.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

New York, Sept. 4.—New York downed Philadelphia today after a hard struggle. Both Titcomb and Buffinton pitched superbly, though Buffinton received the better support. Murphy's backstop work and throwing to second and Whitney's work in the fifth inning were the features of New York's fielding. Irwin's jump catch of Ward's redhot liner, Delehanty's catch of Connor's drive to the left field ropes with two men on bases, and Farrar's catch of a long foul fly were the features of the visitors' game. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, s.s.	0	0	2	3	1	Andrews, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b	0	1	3	5	1	Fogarty, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, c	1	1	7	2	0	Farrar, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Delehanty, l.f	0	0	3	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Mulvey, 3b	1	0	1	1	1
Whitney, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	Clements, c	0	1	5	0	1
Slattery, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Rourke, l.f	0	0	0	0	0	Bastian, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Titcomb, p	0	0	0	6	0	Buffinton, p	0	0	0	7	1
Totals	2	5	27	16	2	Totals	1	2	26	12	3

Note—Connor out for being hit by batted ball.

New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Andrews. Three-base hit—Clements. First base on balls—Ward, Farrar, Fogarty, Buffinton. Hit by pitched ball—Connor. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Struck out—Murphy (2), Tiernan, O'Rourke, Titcomb, Fogarty, Farrar (2), Irwin, Bastian. Time—1:30. Umpire—Kelly.

Boston, 9; Washington, 4.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—Superior batting and base running by the home team, coupled with costly errors by the Senators, gave Boston an easy victory today when defeat looked sure. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Johnston, c.f.	1	0	0	0	1	Hoy, c. f	1	1	1	0	1
Brown, r. f.	2	1	4	0	0	Myers, 2b	0	2	3	2	1
Quinn, 2b	1	2	3	6	1	Whitney, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Tate, c	0	1	0	0	0	Mack, c	0	0	5	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	1	5	0	Shock, r.f.	0	0	4	2	0
Ray, s. s.	1	3	2	0	1	Donnelly, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Wise, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Fuller, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1
Morrill, 1b	2	1	14	0	1	Wilmot, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Radbourn, p	0	0	0	0	0	Widner, p	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	9	10	27	11	5	Totals	4	9	27	10	6

Boston..........0 0 0 2 4 3 0 0 0—9
Washington..........0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Quinn, Myers. Three-base hit—Nash. Home run—Brown. First base on balls—Johnston, Morrill, Whitney. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Washington, 2. Struck out—Tate, Brown. Passed ball—Mack. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

Pittsburg, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—The Indianapolis team batted hard today, but lost the game by loose work in the field, the infield being demoralized by the absence of Bassett. Pittsburg batted and fielded brilliantly. McGeachy made a great throw from right field. Attendance 1,400. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Miller, c	1	2	3	1	0
Burdick, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Coleman, r.f.	1	1	1	2	0
Denny, 2b	1	1	4	3	1	Smith, 2b	1	1	4	4	1
Seery, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	4	9	1	0
Buckley, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Dalrymple, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Gl'sscock, ss	0	1	1	4	2	Kuehne, s.s.	0	1	1	1	0
M'Ge'cy, r.f.	0	1	0	1	0	Maul, c.f.	1	1	5	0	0
Schoeneck 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Cleveland, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Myers, c	0	2	5	2	1	Galvin, p	0	2	0	3	0
Boyle, p	1	0	0	11	0						
Totals	4	9	24	22	5	Totals	5	12	27	10	2

Indianapolis..........2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Pittsburg..........1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Two base hits—Seery, Myers, Hines. Three base hit—Beckley. Double plays—Smith-Beckley (2). Hit by pitched ball—Schoeneck. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Struck out—Boyle, Cleveland (2), Smith, Miller, Dalrymple, Kuehne. Passed ball—Myers. Wild pitch—Boyle. Time—1:30. Umpire—Daniels.

League Notes.

[*Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at* THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.*]

Kelly has made a hit in each of the last seventeen games. Johnston has made but one in the last seventeen.

Willie Mains was released yesterday and went to Lima, O., where he will twirl for the remainder of the season.

Boston is steadily climbing to the top. It has climbed over Detroit, and is coming up on Chicago at a rattling pace.

Dell Darling was in uniform and marched to the players' bench with the team yesterday for the first time in two months.

Pittsburg has thirteen postponed games to be played off this season. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to play them.

Anson and Van Haltren are the only two players who have made home runs after having been presented with a bouquet.

Chicago and Detroit are even on games won and lost in the series with each other. They have each lost and won nine games.

H.: When two games are played on one day the second game is always the scheduled game. A bet would be decided by the second game.

Early in the season Boston was talking about releasing Tom Brown. Now it would take a large roll of bills to induce the club to release him.

Evidently the fight for the pennant will be between New York, Chicago, and Boston. Detroit's weakness is too lasting to allow the team to get into the fight.

A reader of the New York *Sun* offers a good suggestion regarding the placing of the pitcher's box back five feet. He claims base-runners would be able to steal second easily.

Capt. Hanlon's suggestion to return to the high and low ball is far better than putting the pitcher back five feet. Not only the batting but the base running must be taken into consideration.

The league pitchers are having a great time trying to find Beckley's weak point in batting. He stands back from the plate and seems to strike at everything, yet he manages to get in a hit now and then.

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Maroons Have a Streak of Good Luck and Beat the Omahas.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Today's game was a pretty contest, witnessed by a small crowd. Lovett and Dwyer were the opposing pitchers, and the honors were evenly divided. Omaha got her run on Lovett's triple and a single. The Maroons were more fortunate with their hits, bunching them in good shape. Capt. Hengle is beginning to see the first streak of luck that has dawned on his team this season. Today's game was won by good playing, and the winners deserved the victory. The score:

Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E	Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Burns, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Hanrahan, s.s	0	0	0	4	1
McGarr, r.f.	0	1	1	1	1	Sprague, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Cooney, s. s.	0	0	1	5	1	Turner, c.f.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Connell, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	Hengle, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Rheims, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Annis, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Nulton, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	3	5	0	Dwyer, p	1	0	0	5	0
Nagle, c	0	0	8	0	0	Hoover, c	0	1	6	1	2
Lovett, p	0	1	1	11	0	Scott, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Totals	1	6	27	18	2	Totals	5	7	24	14	3

Omaha..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago..........0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1—5

Runs earned—Omaha, 1. Three-base hits—Lovett, Hoover. Double plays—McGarr-Rooney. Bases on balls—Off Dwyer, 1. Struck out—Lovett, 6; Dwyer, 2. Wild pitches—Lovett, 3. Time—1:45. Umpire—Quest.

Milwaukee, 7; Des Moines, 4.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The game between Milwaukee and Des Moines today was rather loosely played, though Milwaukee made the best record. Two thousand people witnessed the contest. Griffith's curves were difficult of solution, while Cushman was freely hit. Traffley was not in good condition to catch on account of his lame ankle, while Crossman did no work behind the bat for the visitors. Score:

Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, 1b	1	0	5	0	0	Hawes, 1b	1	2	15	0	0
Shafer, r. f.	0	3	3	2	0	McAleer, c. f	1	1	0	0	0
Macullar, s.s.	1	2	1	2	0	Lowe, l. f.	2	2	1	1	0
Alvord, 3b	1	1	4	1	1	Strauss, 3b	0	2	0	3	0
Morton c. f.	1	1	0	0	1	Walsh, s. s.	2	1	0	4	1
Van Dyke, l.f.	0	2	2	0	0	Maskrey, r.f.	0	1	0	1	0
Phelan, 2b	0	2	5	2	1	McCabe, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Traffley, c	0	1	5	6	0	Griffith, p	0	0	0	8	1
Cushman, p	0	1	0	5	1	Crossman, c	0	1	7	0	0
Totals	4	12	24	18	4	Totals	7	11	27	18	2

Des Moines..........2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Milwaukee..........1 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 *—7

Runs earned—Des Moines, 2; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Lowe, McCabe. Three-base hits—Shafer, Macullar, Hawes, Strauss. Struck out—By Cushman, 5; by Griffith, 3. Bases on balls—By Griffith, 4. Passed ball—Traffley. Wild pitch—Cushman, 1. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Fessenden.

St. Paul, 6; Sioux City, 5.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Although outbatted and outfielded by Sioux City today St. Paul won the game by a better bunching of hits and by the home runs of Carroll and Pickett. Both pitchers were hit freely, but except in the second and ninth Tuckerman kept them well scattered, and the visitors were also aided by errors. Splendid field work by Reilly and Pickett and a fine catch by Murphy were the features. Brosnan was fined $5 for kicking too much. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, c. f.	1	0	1	1	1	Sneed, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Carroll, r. f	1	2	2	0	1	Reccius, 3b	0	2	1	0	0
Morrissy, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	Powell, 1b	0	3	10	0	0
Pickett, s. s.	2	2	3	3	0	Brosnan, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Earle, c	0	1	3	2	2	Veach, l.f.	1	1	4	0	0
Reilly, 3b	0	1	1	9	0	Force, s.s.	1	1	2	0	0
Brought'n, l.f	0	1	3	0	0	Genins, c.f.	1	0	2	0	0
Corbett, 2b	1	0	0	2	0	Molie, c	2	2	4	2	0
Tuckerm'n, p	1	0	1	5	1	Weber, p	1	0	0	5	1
Totals	6	9	27	20	5	Totals	5	11	27	13	1

St. Paul..........0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—6
Sioux City..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5

Earned runs—St. Paul, 4; Sioux City, 1. Two-base hits—Carroll, Sneed, Veach, Force. Home runs—Carroll, Pickett. Base on balls—Murphy, Tuckerman. Struck out—By Tuckerman, 4; by Weber, 3. Passed balls—Molie. Wild pitch—Weber. Stolen bases—Reilly, Molie. Left on bases—St. Paul, 4; Sioux City, 8. First base on errors—St. Paul, 1; Sioux City, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Hogan.

Kansas City, 11; Davenport, 6.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The game between Kansas City and Davenport today seemed to be a contest as to which team could make the most errors. The fielding of both clubs was ragged in the extreme, an occasional brilliant play furnishing a slight antidote to the disgust the majority of plays caused. Long played well, despite his three errors, and stopped another base hit, though the runner gained first through a muff of Cartwright's. Score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Davenport.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, s. s.	2	3	4	3	3	Forster, 2b	0	1	8	2	4
Manning, 2b	2	2	3	2	0	Fisher, s.s.	2	2	0	4	0
Bradley, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	McCauley, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Kreig, c.f.	1	0	2	0	1	Moyer, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Johnson, 3b	1	1	0	5	1	Deegan, r. f.	1	0	1	1	0
Cartwr'gt, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	McCullom, l.f.	0	0	4	0	0
Hassam'r, r.f	2	1	0	0	0	Doran, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
McCarthy, p	1	0	0	10	0	Snyder, c	0	0	3	6	1
Reynolds, c	0	1	9	1	1	Stephens, p	1	1	1	5	0
Totals	11	12	27	20	10	Totals	6	6	27	19	9

Kansas City..........0 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 5—11
Davenport..........3 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—6

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3. Two-base hits—Bradley, McCauley. Three-base hits—Long, Cartwright (2), Doran. First base on balls—Off Stephens, 2. First base on errors—Kansas City, 6; Davenport, 5. Struck out—By McCarthy, 9; by Stephens, 2. Passed ball—Snyder, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Cusick.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville Goes to Pieces and Cleveland Wins an Easy Victory.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 4.—The Louisvilles went to pieces today and made more errors than base hits. Ramsey was hit hard, but he could have kept the Clevelands' down if his club had supported him. Six of the Louisvilles' errors were made in the first inning. Score:

Cleveland..........6 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—12
Louisville..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 11. Batteries—Cleveland, Bakely and Snyder; Louisville, Ramsey and Cook. Umpire—Ferguson.

Baltimore, 9; Kansas City, 2.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—Sullivan pitched well for Kansas City today, but the support he received was simply disgraceful, and the home team won with little difficulty. The home team however, put up a strong fielding game and did some opportune hitting. Score:

Kansas City..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Baltimore..........1 2 3 0 0 0 3 0 *—9

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Kansas City, 1. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Kansas City, 10. Batteries—Baltimore, Kilroy and Fulmer; Kansas City, Sullivan and Brennan. Umpire—Gaffney.

Athletics, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Athletics won today's game from Cincinnati in the tenth inning, when Stovey scored the winning run on a double, a steal, and a hit by Bierbauer. Viau was in the box for the visitors and was wild, sending six men to first on balls and hitting a batter with a pitched ball. Seward pitched a steady game and was admirably supported by Robinson. Score:

Athletics..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Cincinnati..........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Athletics, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Athletics, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Athletics, Seward and Robinson; Cincinnati, Viau and Keenan. Umpire—Doescher.

Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1.

New York, Sept. 4.—Three thousand people at Washington Park, Brooklyn, today saw the home team win its third consecutive game from St. Louis. The match was well played. Robinson slid against Burns in the first inning and injured him, but Burns resumed his position. St. Louis earned its run in the first on a hit and steal by Herr and O'Neil's hit. Battery errors were responsible for Brooklyn's run in the fifth and an error by Robinson gave them two runs in the sixth. Score:

St. Louis..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn..........0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 *—3

Base hits—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Brooklyn, Terry and Peoples; St. Louis—Chamberlain and Milligan. Umpire—Goldsmith.

BASE-BALL GOSSIP.

Widner Must Not Play.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—This morning in the Equity Court, Judge Cox, the case of the New Orleans Base-Ball Park Association against the Washington National Base-Ball Club and William Widner, to restrain the defendants from playing Widner on the ground that the plaintiffs have an existing contract with him, was taken up. Judge Merrick has already granted an injunction against Widner's playing, and an undertaking had been forwarded by complainant's counsel to him while out of town with the objections of defendant's counsel. The case was referred by Judge Merrick without action to Judge Cox. The court intimated that he would not be justified in going behind the seal of the court. Thereupon Mr. Cook, for the defendants, argued that there was not sufficient proof that the papers had been properly signed, or the seal properly affixed, and held that the bond was not sufficient. The court decided otherwise, and saying that he would approve the bond, immediately affixed his signature. This is a temporary order, and the case now goes to an examiner in chancery to take testimony. The decision as it now stands will restrain Widner from playing with the Washington club this season, at least in the jurisdiction of the court, and many are of the opinion that if he plays elsewhere with the Washingtons he and the club will be in contempt of the court and liable to punishment.

Minor League Notes.

[*Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at* THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.*]

In thirty games Porter, a Kansas City pitcher, sent 123 batters to first on balls.

King of the St. Louis Browns leads the pitchers in the American Association.

The Kansas City team has three good pitchers in Conway, Nichols, and Swartzel.

Another club is coming out behind. The Sandusky, O., club is $1,200 in the hole.

The San Francisco Chinamen will play the Chicago Chinamen at the South Side grounds today. Game is called at 3:30 o'clock.

Pitcher Viau of the Cincinnatis has dropped off greatly in his pitching of late. His manager claims that his head has been swelled by too much praise.

Tony Mullane of Cincinnati is about the only ball-player who wears a silk hat constantly. He has a hard time defending the element of respectability from the blows of his fellow-players.

Amateur Notes.

[*Blanks for scores of amateur games will be furnished at* THE TRIBUNE *counting-room on application.*]

Louisville cranks are exceedingly indignant over the sale of Chamberlain to St. Louis. They have publicly denounced President Davidson for the action.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Rockford—Rockford, 11; Keystones of Milwaukee, 6.

At Atlanta—Lexington, 10; Atlanta, 8.

At Wabash—Wabash, 16; Chicago Kents, 3.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

Prospective Work of the Shipyards.

The paramount question in the lake marine at present is: What is to be done in the way of building for next season? Capt. James Davidson, the Bay City shipbuilder, is in town, and when he was given this query yesterday he said: "I have considerable inquiry relative to the cost of boats of certain builds and dimensions, but as yet few contracts. A great deal will depend on how the balance of the season turns out, but with the present outlook for freights the shipyards will be as busy as last winter, or nearly so. Whatever the close of the season may be there will be considerable building.

"In regard to the class of vessels for which inquiries are made," Capt. Davidson continued, "they are nearly all for medium sized steamers and large towbarges. The movement toward craft of immense size and high speed seems at an end, and prospective builders favor steamers of 2,000 tons, or 65,000 bushels capacity, and power to make about twelve miles an hour. They seem to think that with the class of freight the lake marine has to carry a higher speed is not economical, and boats that can get around the harbors easily are the most satisfactory. I know of the awful dissatisfaction the big boats give in Chicago by keeping the bridges open and the long delays involved. Vesselmen feel this, and it will be a potent factor in the designing of new vessels."

"Will you put in a plant for iron boats?"

"I have not fully decided on that, nor has Wheeler, the other Bay City shipbuilder."

Capt. Davidson is accompanied by John C. Rykert of St. Catharines, Ont., for thirty years a member of the Dominion Parliament, and Orren Bump, a Bay City banker.

The Susquehanna and the Owego.

The Anchor Line people went down to the mouth of the river yesterday afternoon to see the Susquehanna start out in what they believed was to be a great steamship race. The Anchor Line boat and the Owego had completed loading at the same hour, and it was supposed they would get away together. The Susquehanna was ready and eager for the contest, and Capt. Reilly steamed out with the confident thought that his competitor would be close behind. Great was the disappointment of Capt. Gordon and his friends when the Owego pulled up to the Central dock and began taking on package freight. The race for this time was off.

The Anchor Line people charged that the Owego was afraid to meet their boat, and her plans had been changed to escape the contest. Capt. Robinson said in reply to this: "Wait. We'll be there before the season is over."

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

The drop in lake grain freights ended suddenly, and they were firm yesterday on a brisk demand for room, with fair prospects that the old rates would be speedily restored. Owing to a blockade of grain in the Grand Trunk elevators along Georgian Bay, shipments going by rail over that road were directed to Sarnia, and the rates made at 2¼ cents on corn and 2 cents on oats. Charters were: To Buffalo—Wyoming, wheat. To Erie—Conemaugh, flaxseed. To Ogdensburg—Blanchard, corn. To Sarnia—Ada Medora, Charles Luling, Maxwell, J. I. Johnson, corn; H. O. Hubbell, Imperial, oats. To Port Edward—Ellen Williams, oats. To Port Huron—M. H. Boyce, corn. To Georgian Bay (Goderich)—Lisgard, Clayton, Grimsby, Emerald, corn. To Prescott—D. G. Fort, corn. Total capacity: Wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn, 255,000 bushels; oats, 73,000 bushels.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Coal freights were active, and an unusual amount of tonnage was placed at former figures, the preference being for through ports. Charters—Cuba, William Edwards, Veronica, Barnum, Kershaw, Oceanica, and Hayes for Chicago at 75 cents; Egan for Milwaukee at 70 cents; Monteagle for Duluth at 60 cents; Bulgaria for Superior on contract; and S. C. Baldwin, Grace Whitney, Dashing Wave, and India for Portage at 75 cents. Canal freights declined. Wheat shipped at 3⅞ cents and corn at 3½ cents to New York.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The demand for tonnage to load both coal and ore continues active, but few vessels are on the market. Rates are firm and unchanged. Engagements: Delaware, coal, Fairport to Milwaukee, 70 cents; May Richards, coal, Toledo to Washburn, 65 cents; Rube Richards, coal, Toledo to Duluth, 70 cents; Golden Age and Marion W. Page, hard coal, Erie to Chicago, 75 cents; Tom Adams, coal, Buffalo to Duluth, 60 cents; Raleigh and consort, hard coal, Erie to Duluth; Minneapolis and Sandiago, coal, Cleveland to West Superior.

Fresh Northerly Winds Prevailing.

The direction of the wind, with its velocity, was as follows last night at the points named:

Place.	Direction.	Velocity.
Mackinaw City	Northwest	Heavy
Sault Ste. Marie	Northwest	Brisk
Escanaba	North	Fresh
Port Huron	Northeast	Fresh
Minorville	Northeast	Fresh
Manistee	Northeast	Fresh
Whitehall	North	Fresh

Cheboygan, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It has been blowing a gale all day from the northwest, and crafts of all descriptions are anchored in the harbor and under the land near Bois Blanc Island. The Africa and Marquis, bound down with grain, reported a tremendous sea outside. They came in the river for shelter.

A Captain and His Wife Drowned.

Lorain, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Capt. Henderson and wife were drowned early this morning about twenty-five miles from this port. The Col. Cook sprung a leak and the Captain got frightened, and supposing she was going to sink sent the men to the pumps, and he went aft and got into the yawl with his wife. The mate also got into the boat, but before they let go her line she filled with water and the Captain and his wife were drowned. The mate was pulled on board again.

The Record of Mishaps.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The schr Fontana, consort of the steambarge Kalyuga, ore-laden, down bound, grounded heavily at the lower entrance of Lake George flats. Assistance has been sent.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The jam at the St. Clair Flats Canal was opened up today, the Volunteer being released this morning by the Mary Pringle. The H. J. Johnson is hard on shore at the canal and the Annie Washington of Calumet is on at the lower end of the canal. The tug Porter and the ferry stmr Excelsior are working at them. The Corsica, which lost her shoe and rudder, left in tow of the tug Crusader for Cleveland.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The steambarge Oscoda was released this noon by the tugs Kittie Haight and Saginaw after lightering 10,000 bushels of oats and 300 barrels of oil.

Around the Lakes.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Dunford & Alverson have let the contract for their dry-dock below this city. It will be 400 feet in length, 80 feet wide, 20 to the floor, 17 feet to top of blocks, and will cost $90,000. The tug M. F. Merrick is fitted out with pumps and wrecking material to go to the Osceola, ashore at Point aux Barques. The steambarge M. Olwell, owned by J. A. and L. P. Smith of Cleveland, was libeled by the Phenix Iron Works for work amounting to $1,400.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The steel steamer Northern King was launched from the Globe Iron Shipyard this afternoon. She is the third vessel of the Northern Line running between Buffalo and Duluth. The North Wind, the second boat, starts tomorrow. They are duplicates, each carrying 2,800 tons and costing $220,000. Capt. Charles Brown will sail the Northern King.

Nautical Notes.

Capt. Alfred Seymour, master and owner of the stmr Petoskey, is recovering from his dangerous illness at Manistee.

The props J. H. Shrigley, Thomas R. Scott, and H. D. Coffinberry are in dry dock being thoroughly recalked and repaired for heavy weather.

The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has issued a notice warning mariners of the existence of a dangerous rock at the mouth of French River, Georgian Bay, half a mile from Bustard Rock Lighthouse.

North Halsted street bridge was kept open two hours in the afternoon by the big Milwaukee boat Helena going aground in the draw. It took four tugs to get her to the dock. She had on board 2,600 tons of coal.

The first boat to go into winter quarters at this port will be the sunken schr Cuyahoga, which will be raised this morning and towed to Miller's dry dock for repairs. After they are completed she will be stripped and tied to the dock until next spring.

Gen. Poe, United States Engineer at Detroit, says all the recent trouble in the St. Clair Flats was due to the vesselmen loading too deeply, although he would do all in his power to remedy the difficulty at once.

The business of the Soo Canal for August exceeded that for July by 119,635 tons, and for July the records for all previous months had been badly broken. The total number of vessels passing the canal for August was 1,448, of which 983 were steam and 413 sail.

Regarding the persistent claims that the Lackawanna Line would build some more boats this fall Harry Law said the question would not be decided before a meeting of the company in about sixty days to be held at Buffalo. He did not think, however, anything would be done this year in the way of building.

The Custom-House authorities are enforcing the regulation requiring vessel Captains to get their papers personally and not by proxy. The schr Clipper City was fined $20 for leaving port without a clearance after the barge office had refused to furnish the Captain of another vessel papers for both his own boat and the Clipper City.

The advance in ore freights has again broken several large tows from the grain trade. Hugh McMillan yesterday figured out that ore at $1.35 from Escanaba to Buffalo was as good as 3¼ cents on corn from here. "I found that with their carrying capacity ore was as good for the T. W. Palmer and Vance as 3¾ cents on corn," said he, "and so sent them to Escanaba." The schr Charles Foster was chartered for ore from Escanaba to Erie at $1.25, which was an advance of 5 cents over reported Cleveland rates.

All this season the prop Oneida has lain idle in an Illinois Central slip, the bone of legal contention between the three parties in interest. In addition to the several suits already under way James C. Stout, a citizen of Minneapolis, yesterday replevied the boat in the Superior Court from the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company and Sheriff Matson, who seized the vessel on an attachment by the Thames & Mersey Company. The value of the vessel and her tackle was given as $13,000, and Stout furnished a bond of $26,000 to indemnify the insurance company.

Vessel Movements.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Nahant, coal. Sailed—Farwell, Rutter, for Escanaba.

South Chicago—Sailed—Manhatten, F. & P. M. No. 1, H. Cowles, E. Williams.

Escanaba—Arrived—Howland, Thomas Davidson. Departed—Canton, Argonaut, Massachusetts, Macey, Camden, Progress, Minnesota, Metacomet.

Detroit—Up—Nevada, John Breden, 12:10 a. m.; Outhwaite, Genoa, St. Joseph, Homer, 8:30; Merrill, Gifford, 2 p. m.; West Side, 7. Down—Johnson, 7:20 a. m.; Barnum, 1:40 p. m.; Albany, 2:40; Volunteer, 4; Kershaw, 5:30.

Port Huron—Up—Newburgh, 11:20 p. m.; Jewett, 12; Forbes and consort, 9:30; American, 9:50; Chicago, 10; Frost, 1:45 p. m.; Lyon and consort, 4:45; Hiawatha and consort, 7:30. Down—M. Olwell, 6:10 a. m.; Mecosta and consorts, 6:30; Barnum, 6:30.

Minorville—Down—Boscobel, Grace Williams, Wood, Butcher Boy, Olga, Peshtigo, Active, Northener, Gladiator, Lineria, Moses Gage, Magill. Up—Dunbar, Roanoke, Carter, Williams, Ciara, Arctic, Wilbor, Barber, Scoville, J. A. Johnson. Wind northeast, fresh.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Hurd, 7:30 p. m.; H. Chisholm, John Masten, Yosemite, Ryan, 9:40; Iron Chief, 11; Ira H. Owen, 12 noon; L. Fryer, 1 p. m. Down—Sheldon, Ely, 8:20 p. m.; E. B. Hale, Alva Bradley, 10:30; New Orleans, 11:10; V. Swain, Helvetia, Rube Richard, May Richards, 9:15; Badger State, 11:30; City of Rome, Newcomb, 3 p. m.; Montana, 4:10.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived—At Buffalo: Oceanica, Sheffield, Edwards, Syracuse, Northerner, Delaware, Hayes. Cleared—From Buffalo: Arabia, Lehigh, Scotia, Chicago; Porter, J. C. King, Milwaukee. From Cleveland: Westover, Racine, light; Morley, Chicago, light. From Fairport: H. S. Pickands, Chicago, light. From Erie: Lycoming, Lehigh, Chicago, mercandise; Nellie Reddington, Escanaba, coal. From Toledo: Massasoit, Manitowoc, Glenifer, St. Catharines, wheat.

Mackinaw City—Down—Eddy and consort, 7:30 a. m.; St. Paul, Sheldon, 8; Wolf, 8:30; Badger, 10:10; Lottie Wolf, 2:20 p. m.; Wilbur, 3:15; Alaska, 4:15; Cambria, 6; Canisteo and consorts, 6:40; Bessemer, 7. Up—Huron City, 8:30 p. m.; Muir, 4 a. m.; Algonquin, 8; Hurlbut and consort, Spinner and consorts 8:20; Swallow, 9:30; Golden Fleece, 10; Clarion, 12; Rochester, 12:50; Wetmore and consorts, 4:50. At anchor—Our Son, Waukesha, Scovill, Houghton, City of Sheboygan, Marshall, Gerlach, Red White and Blue, and one other.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived, with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props T. C. Hart, Manistee; E. E. Thompson, Scott, Pauly, Muskegon; Wilds, Grand Haven; Street, Alpena; schrs Mark, Live Oak, Isabella Sands, Howard, Manistee; Fleet Wing, Rainbow, Menominee; White Cloud, Pensaukee, Alpena; Hackley, Bushe's Bay; Driver, White Lake; City of New York, McDougal, Ebenezer, Hume, Muskegon; A. Bradley, Menominee; Ellinwood, Leland; Moss, Traverse Bay; York State, Drummond's Island. With sundries—Blanchard, Ogdensburg; Wyoming, Conemaugh, Buffalo. Light—Schr L. Boyce, Milwaukee. With coal—Props Ballentine, Helena, Buffalo; schr Ironton, Erie. With iron-ore—Prop Rhoda Emily, Escanaba.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props Coffinberry, Rogers, Owego, Commodore, Wright, Wissahickon, Omaha, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Erie; schrs Planet, Wenona, Buffalo; E. B. Maxwell, Wyman, Streete, Sarnia; Williams, Port Edward; Jessie Martin, Muskegon; Luling, Midland. With sundries—Prop Neff, Sturgeon Bay. Light—Props Arcadia, Arcadia; C. H. Starke, Ida E., Manistee; A. D. Hayward, Ludington; Emma Thompson, Charlevoix; F. C. Hart, Nahma; Pauly, Whitehall; schrs Felicitous, Garden Bay; Four Brothers, Hackley, Cheboygan; Charles Foster, Erie; Lake Forest, Manitoulin Island; Col. Ellsworth, Rainbow, Alice, Marinette; Alma, Kenosha; Live Oak, Cedar River; Lena Behm, McDougal, Apprentice Boy, Davis, Muskegon; Coates, Ebenezer, Clipper City, Sands, Manistee; Fleet Wing, Menominee; Howard, Montague; Ida, Charlevoix; Keweenaw, Baraga.

Fong Wing Will Not Be Naturalized.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Fong Wing, the Chinese laundryman of this city who made application to become a citizen a few days ago in order that he might go back to China to get married and return to America, will probably fail to secure his papers. The application came before Judge Linehan today, and although he has not yet decided it is understood that he holds that the Burlingame treaty and the act of 1882 forbidding the importation of Chinese laborers prohibit their becoming citizens. Fong Wing, who has become quite wealthy, vows that he will go back to China to get married in spite of the laws against his return to America.

Schwab Was Not Murdered.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The mystery attending the disappearance of Joseph Schwab, who was supposed to have been murdered in Chicago last fall while on his way to Germany, has been cleared up. Word was received today from his wife that she had finally traced him to Havre, France, and ascertained that he died there of natural causes three days after he landed.

Two Bodies in Niagara's Whirlpool.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two bodies have been seen in the whirlpool today, which are supposed to be the remains of William Robinson, aged 28 years, and Harry R. Wilson, aged 40. The former's hat was found near the whirlpool this morning. As the two men were together several days, there is little doubt that the bodies seen are those of Robinson and Wilson.

Seeking Equalization of Assessments.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. N. Jewett of Chicago was before the Capital Stock Committee of the Board of Equalization today on behalf of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, the Hibernian Banking Association, and the Corn Exchange Bank, all Chicago institutions.

Struck by a Locomotive.

Tuscola, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Last evening at Galton, while Ross Gordon, a well-known farmer, was crossing the Illinois Central in a buggy he was struck by an engine and fatally injured. His horse was killed instantly.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic temple at Minneapolis was laid yesterday. The structure is to cost $250,000.

Mr. Paul F. Beech of St. Louis and Miss Kittie M. Gerken of Bloomington were married yesterday.

Judge Zenor yesterday instructed the grand jury at Corydon, Ind., to use every effort to indict the lawless White Caps.

In sliding off a load of hay near Staunton, Ind., yesterday Samuel Wheeler was impaled on the broken end of a pitchfork handle. He suffered terribly and died within an hour.

At Lafayette, Ind., yesterday, Policeman John Crusey assaulted Editor French of the *Journal* because the latter had published an item to the effect that Crusey had left the Democratic party to get an office.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

TRYING TO PATCH UP THE WESTERN RATES.

Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Agents Meet and Formulate an Agreement—Another Scheme Much Like the Transcontinental—East-Bound Through Shipments—Railroads Gain a Point in Speed.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads west, northwest, and southwest from Chicago convened yesterday at the association rooms in the Rookery Building. A proposition was submitted that the Southwestern lines restore cattle and other rates between Kansas City and Chicago, and consider the proposed reorganization of the Western associations afterwards. The Alton declined to accede, as it would be useless to attempt to maintain uniform rates without first adopting a new agreement to which all lines in interest are parties. A committee of the General Managers of the seventeen roads represented was appointed to consider plans for the reorganization of the associations. Some proposed to amalgamate the three associations into one; others thought the Southwestern and Western Associations, whose interests were identical, should be consolidated, while the Northwestern lines, which had different territory to protect and had to meet Lake Superior competition, should become an independent organization. It was finally decided to take up and consider the agreement originally proposed by Mr. Stickney, which contemplates one association with three separate divisions or departments—the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern. It was decided that the agreement be framed to apply to all three organizations, but it was found afterwards that the Northwestern roads could not harmonize upon it. The Western and Southwestern may combine and accept it. If this cannot be done either organization or division may adopt it alone. This is to enable the Southwestern roads to adjust their differences if the Western and Northwestern lines fail to come to terms. The agreement was considered section by section. One of the sections provides severe penalties for the violation of rules and rates. A section was also adopted that the Chairman must be elected by a unanimous vote. This enables one road to prevent the reëlection of a Chairman if it feel so inclined.

Another Scheme Like the Transcontinental.

Although the Chairman of the Colorado Railway Association stated Monday that the officials of the road in this organization did not come here for the purpose of changing or meddling with the freight rates to Colorado points, it transpires that the principal discussion at yesterday's meeting was regarding the establishment of rates from New York to Colorado points at a materially lower basis than the rates from points west of New York in order to meet the competition of the ocean lines between New York and Galveston in connection with Denver, Fort Scott & Gulf and other roads from Galveston to Colorado points. In other words the proposition is to try the same trick the transcontinental roads recently played on merchants of Chicago and other interior points. In view of the energetic opposition against the transcontinental scheme, the Colorado roads did not find it advisable to pursue the same course, but propose a scheme almost as bad—namely: To establish differential rates from New York to Colorado points via Galveston. This, like the transcontinental scheme, originated with the Southern Pacific, which seems to be determined to force all far Western business from the East via the steamship lines it owns between New York, New Orleans, and Galveston. The talk about having to meet water competition from New York is mere buncombe, as the Southern Pacific itself has established that competition, or rather makes its own water competition to prevent its overland competitors from getting a fair proportion of the overland traffic and compel them to pay it exorbitant proportions of the rates on what it gets from them. If the Southern Pacific is permitted to continue its present attitude the roads east of New York and Chicago may just as well go entirely out of all through business west of the Missouri River.

Railroads Gain a Point in Speed.

B. F. Marsh of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is at the Pacific. The commission expects to meet today and one of the important matters to be considered is the report of the engineer on interlocking switches. Under the law of the State of Illinois all trains arriving at a place where railroads cross each other must come to a dead stop before going over. Complaints have been made that this takes too much time. The Santa Fé Road in building from Kansas City went to great expense in running and bridging over or tunneling under every railroad crossing to avoid this detention. To readjust the grade of the different railroads in Illinois so that a road could run over or under would involve great expense and incommode the people in small towns. The Legislature last session therefore passed a law providing substantially that where railroads put in interlocking switches or other devices which met the approval of the Railroad Commissioners, they should cause the operations of the law referred to above to be suspended, and trains could run over the crossings without stopping. The expert has examined all the roads in the State that have complied with the new law and will report today.

East-Bound Through Shipments.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 17,208 tons, against 19,809 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 2,606 tons. This is disappointing to the railroads, who had expected a material increase because new grain has commenced to move quite freely and rates on the above articles remain as low as ever. The following statement shows the shipments by the various roads and the percentage carried by each; also the total shipments for the corresponding week last year:

Roads.	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions, tons.	Total, tons.	Per cent.
Chicago & Grand Trunk	179	914	820	1,913	11.1
Michigan Central	162	1,911	1,079	3,152	18.3
Lake Shore	154	1,846	1,501	3,501	20.4
Fort Wayne	1,622	1,526	766	3,914	22.8
Pan-Handle	245	591	181	1,017	5.9
Baltimore & Ohio	57	905	419	1,381	8.0
Nickel-Plate	88	1,717	438	2,243	13.0
Big Four	15	67	...	82	.5
Total	2,522	9,477	5,204	17,203	100.0
Correspond'g week 1887	7,603	10,561	7,811	25,975	

Mr. Stickney's Shrewd Move.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The St. Paul & Duluth is now virtually part and parcel of the Stickney system. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Company is sadly in need of a northern outlet. Thus far it has been practically unable to reach territory which gives great promise of the future. Something like two years ago a line was surveyed from St. Paul to Duluth, and there was much talk of Stickney's new line; but for some reason or other the project was abandoned, postponed, or lost sight of. The St. Paul & Duluth is sadly in need of a southern and southwestern outlet to enable it, like the Kansas City and its new line, to compete with the Omaha system, the tendrils of which creep northward, southward, and eastward. Within the last three years the internal economy of the St. Paul & Duluth has been stirred wofully by strife. President Stickney then perceived his opportunity and took advantage of it. By virtue of his tact, diplomacy, and power he was enabled to secure control of the system. His next step was to place one of his trusted and capable lieutenants, Capt. Hayes of New York, in the President's chair. This was followed by the resignation of Vice-President Fisher and the appointment of O. E. Dudley, receiver of the Iowa Central and a Stickney employé. This will result in the appointment of other Stickney men to fill the places of those who served under the old régime. The St. Paul & Duluth, therefore, while running under its own colors, is under Mr. Stickney's control, and will figure hereafter as the northwestern outlet of the Stickney system, while the Kansas City route will afford a channel for the St. Paul & Duluth's south and west bound traffic. This shrewd move thus places both roads in a position to compete with the Omaha, which now has a formidable rival and will no longer control traffic between Lake Superior and the Southwest.

Statement of the Northern Pacific.

New York, Sept. 4.—Northern Pacific statement for the month of July: For 1888, gross earnings, $1,603,584; operating expenses, $937,404; net earnings, $666,183. For 1887, gross earnings, $1,202,576; operating expenses, $656,855; net earnings, 545,728; increase in gross earnings, $401,008; in operating expenses, $280,543; increase in net earnings, $120,465.

Miscellaneous Items.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of July, 1888, amounted to $1,188,335; operating expenses were $787,326; leaving net profits, $401,029. The gain in net profits over the same month last year was $9,842, and from Jan. 1 to July 31, $182,375.

The Central Traffic Association roads have agreed to grant excursion rates at one fare and a third for the round trip on account of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at New York Oct. 19 to 23; also for the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Illinois at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21 and 26, 1888.

The Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee met yesterday to make arrangements for the redemption of tickets at Chicago purchased to test fares. The Baltimore & Ohio would not join in the arrangement unless the Niagara Falls Short Line became a party to it. As the consent of the latter could not be secured action was postponed.

Every one of the roads between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis has now reduced rates from Chicago to St. Paul to the basis of 40 cents first class. The Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha is the last line to come down with the rates. In giving notice of the reduction it says it will observe in all cases the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce law. The new rates, it says, are forced upon it by competitive lines, and that it does not regard the new rates as remunerative, and they are adopted by it under protest. The Chicago & Northwestern as well as the Omaha lines having decided to conform with the fourth section of the law and make rates to intermediate points no higher than the through rates, those roads which are yet basing intermediate rates on a 60 cent tariff will be compelled to base their rates to intermediate points on the 40 cent tariff.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Roadmasters' Association, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, Railway Station Agents, and other organizations of railway employés intending to hold their annual meetings at various points in the country in the near future, having asked that their members or delegates be carried free over those railways upon presentation of the credentials or certificates of the officers of their respective associations, the subject was presented by Chairman Abbott for the consideration of the managers. In response thereto it has been unanimously decided that if free transportation for a railway employé to attend a convention, or for any other purpose, is at any time desired, a request for passes must be made by some officer of the road of which the person applying is an employé to the proper officer of the road over which free transportation is desired. Expression is given to the conviction that it would be unwise for railway companies to authorize forms of free transportation over their lines that are not issued directly by their responsible officers and thereby come under check.

A Young Woman's Mysterious Death.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Miss Cecilia Simpson, the young lady reported missing last night, has been found. Her dead body, with skull fractured, eyes blackened, and marks of heavy blows on the side of the head, was found today floating down the Ohio River near here. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of death from violent causes. The young woman left home last week ostensibly to attend an institute, but came here and acted strangely. She rode back and forth several times on a steamboat, and now the boat officers say they missed her on the last trip. Some valuable jewelry which she had has not been found.

A Sadly Afflicted Man.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. J. M. Forbes, Chairman of the Board of Directors and an old President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has met with a deal of affliction recently. He went to his summer home at Naushon a short time ago with his family. A week ago his grandson, who was with him there, died suddenly. Mr. Forbes sent his steam yacht to convey a physician to his assistance and in some way this caught fire and was burned. Added to this his son-in-law, Edward Carey, died suddenly Sunday of paralysis of the heart. The body was brought to the Forbes place at Milton today.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Near Durant, Miss., yesterday an engine ran into a hand-car, fatally injuring two workmen.

The W. C. Jones Lumber & Commission Company of Kansas City has assigned. Assets, $15,000; liabilities, $20,000.

The total stealings of Jule List, the defaulting Secretary of a Cincinnati building association, foot up about $80,000.

In the Province of Arva, Japan, 180 houses were destroyed and fifty people killed in an inundation that occurred Aug. 4 and 5.

Yesterday morning near Monroe, Vt., three men were killed by the caving of an embankment on which they were at work.

J. C. Payne, a local politician of Covington, N. Y., fatally shot himself yesterday morning. He had suffered from mental trouble for some time.

Mrs. Amanda Miles died at Camden, Me., yesterday from an attack of heart disease brought on by fright, occasioned by her house taking fire.

Near Parkersburg, W. Va., Samuel Hare yesterday shot and killed two of his neighbors because they hurrahed for the candidate that Hare did not favor.

William Miller, a private officer of Allegheny City, Pa., was shot and almost instantly killed by John Demmy, a negro. The murderer was arrested after a long chase, in which he fired several shots at his pursuers.

Inter-State
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO.
Will Open Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5,
At 8 p. m., and Close Saturday, Oct. 20, at 11 p. m.
Open Daily (Except Sunday) from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The fullest and most complete display of the products of Industry, Science, and Art ever submitted for public inspection.

The Art Gallery excels all other years in the magnificent examples of American and European masters.

A full and complete Orchestra of thirty-five pieces, under the directorship of Mr. Adolph Liesegang.

The Restaurant, under the supervision of Mr. William Thompson, is a guarantee of complete satisfaction in service and prices.

ADMISSION { Adults, - 25 Cents.
Children, 15 Cents.

RAILROAD FARE AT REDUCED RATES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion, and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaint, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes of people. Where it is once used it becomes a favorite remedy, and is often adopted as the standard family medicine. Be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A fair, honest trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit and makes a new and constant friend. This is demonstrated in New England, where Hood's Sarsaparilla has been known for ten years, and where its sale is continually increasing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOOLEY'S—"A NOVELTY."
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
GEO. H. ADAMS, In the speaking pantomime,
Assisted by
TOMA HANLON HE, SHE, HIM, and HER
And Mammoth Organization.
Next Sunday—McNish, Ramza, and Arno's Minstrels.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TODAY AT 2—TONIGHT AT 8,
SCOTT & MILLS and JESSIE BONSTELLE.
CHIP O' THE OLD BLOCK.
Sunday, Sept. 9—TWO OLD CRONIES.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
ANOTHER GREAT HIT. EVERY EVENING AT 8
KEENE
In a Great Spectacular Revival.
RICHARD III.
Saturday Matinee—OTHELLO.
EXTRA.
THE FIRST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEASON
COMMENCING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9,
THE BRIGHTEST, FUNNIEST, AND MOST PLEASING MUSICAL SKIT OF THE DAY.
"NATURAL GAS."
A CONVULSION, EXPLOSION, AND CONFLAGRATION IN THREE ACTS.
Great Cast. New Faces. New Music. New Business.
Sale Opens Tomorrow, THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON PARK.
THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB'S
AUTUMN
RUNNING MEETING
BEGINS
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8,
And Ends Saturday, Sept. 15.
Seven Days' Racing.
FIVE OR MORE RACES EACH DAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY SPECTACLE.
Last Matinee Last Night. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Ladies purchasing reserved seats in advance for Matinee will be given a copy of the McVicker edition of the play.
Theatre will be closed Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Sunday Night—Grand Production of Imre Kiralfy's Ravel Pantomime,
MAZULM, The Night Owl.
SALE OF SEATS TOMORROW MORNING.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY,
Halsted near Madison.
The Last Performances of
HOODMAN BLIND.
This successful engagement will close Friday night, Sept. 7.
Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Sunday Afternoon and Evening, Sept. 8 and 9
HORACE LEWIS and Company in a grand production of MONTE CRISTO.
Prices always the same—10, 20, 30, 50, and 75c.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Week commencing Monday, Sept. 10—Bartley Campbell's Comedy-Drama, FATE.

EDEN MUSEE, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE
ALWAYS CROWDED.
BETTER AND GRANDER THAN EVER.
This Afternoon at 2. This Evening at 8
MR. PAUL OLAH AND HIS
Splendid Hungarian Orchestra.
Admission to all, 50c; Children, 25c.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL.
DETROIT VS. CHICAGO,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.
Game called at 3:30 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Matinee Today. With Wed. and Saturday Matinees,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS
(W. S. Cleveland, Sole Proprietor and Manager).
Including Frank Cushman, Pete Mack, Budworth, Norcross, Winter, Queen, and the IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE of 10 people.
Next Week—Hoyt's newest farce-comedy success—A HOLE IN THE GROUND.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2, Night at 8.
SCREAMING SUCCESS.
Received with Great Enthusiasm.
LONDON SPECIALTY CO.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Monday—THE BOY TRAMP.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF
The Crucifixion.
Earnestly supported by Pulpit and Press.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE PARK.
RUNNING RACES.
5 RACES TODAY 5—with 55 Entries.
Including a Grand Steeple Chase.
Races commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission to grounds and grand stand, 50c.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
J. W. Kelly's Own Company This Week.
The Bright Lights of the Profession. A Painter's Colic. The Enameled Fan.
Admission, 10 cents. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
The Greatest Show on Earth.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
South Clark-st., near Madison.
The Famous Desiccated Toltecs.
Monster Museum of Marvels.
Three Theatres and Three Stage Shows.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
EDWIN ARDEN in BARRED OUT
Only "Barred Out" Matinee Today at 2.
Next Week—"THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. and two Bijou Theatres near Clark
PANISCI, QUEEN OF THE SATYRS.
A Startlingly Strange Freak.
2 New Stage Shows. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Can It Sing?—171 and 173.

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

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"The Negro is a prolific animal."—*Thurman's Speech at Port Huron.*

"The time will never come until Gabriel blows his trumpet that the Negro vote in the South will be counted."—*The Rev. Hugh M. Brooks, Prohibition Candidate for Vice-President.*

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—*Benjamin Harrison.*

Cleveland and Thurman Single Termers.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place, once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reëlection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people.—*From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, Aug. 18 1884.*

My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the civil service until you adopt the one term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his reëlection.—*From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.*

A telegram from the Cambridge Observatory announces that Barnard discovered a comet yesterday morning in right ascension 6 hours 52¼ minutes, and 11 degrees of north declination. Very faint. As Barnard recently went to Mount Hamilton this may be regarded as the first discovery of a comet at the Lick Observatory, though it is not so stated. It is probably the beginning of a long list of findings at that institution, some of which will astonish the world.

The money market was steady, with no new features. Local securities were dull for the season. New York exchange was easier. Stocks in Wall street were active and higher, especially on the coalers and Grangers.—The Chicago produce markets were less active, wheat was easier on selling by people who thought it ought to break some after the recent advance, other cereals were firmer, and provisions irregular. As compared with Monday pork closed 7½ cents lower, lard 5 cents higher, ribs and oats steady, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn and rye ½ cent higher, barley dull, and flaxseeds 1½ cents higher.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 3,610,329 bushels of wheat, 2,566,450 bushels of corn, 772,366 bushels of oats, 77,311 bushels of rye, and 27,161 bushels of barley. Total, 7,053,617 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,340,239 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 29,269,361 bushels of wheat, 8,495,958 bushels of corn, 3,562,872 bushels of oats, 247,926 bushels of rye, and 98,334 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 2,098,659 in wheat and 374,994 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 113,424 bushels.

The political steadfastness of Vermont is surpassed by that of no other State. At the outset she was Federalist, but in the course of time the Republicans—Jefferson Democrats—got control and retained it till the close of Mr. Monroe's second term. In 1828 Vermont and New Hampshire parted company, the first voting for John Quincy Adams, while the second went for Jackson and remained Democratic by a decided majority till the Know-Nothing party came on the stage. The leaders in the Green Mountain State had no faith in Jackson and went for Adams in 1824 and 1828. In 1832 the seven votes of the State were given to William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate and the first nominee of a National convention. In 1836 and 1840 it voted for Harrison and remained Whig until it became Republican. It was one of the four States which were not carried away in the landslide of 1852 when Scott went down. It has been almost as rock-rooted as regards State affairs. There was one Democratic Governor back in the '50's, but he was elected by the Legislature when the Democrats and Free-Soilers chanced to outnumber the Whigs, and combined. The State is even more strongly Republican than it was Whig. While the Democrats have gained somewhat through the Irish in larger towns like Rutland and Burlington, they have not held their own in the farming towns. There has been no future for young Democrats in Vermont, and they have followed Judge Douglas' example and left for the West as soon as they could.

The Canadians, in devising ways and means to offset the President's request for additional retaliatory authority, have raised afresh the old, old boundary question relating to the St. Clair Flats Canal, affirming that it penetrates Canadian territory, and hence the President cannot close it against Canadian commerce. It is also reported that the Dominion Government will make a request to have the international boundary in the St. Clair delta defined, which would, of course, involve a commission with all that it implies. As commissions on matters of dispute between this country and Canada or Great Britain have in the past implied material loss to this country, it is not to be wondered at that the Dominion Government jumps at the chance. Indeed, considering the President's and Secretary Bayard's eagerness to set up commissions of this kind, the promptness with which the Canadians come forward is easily explainable. Meanwhile Congress should promptly head off any move in this direction. If there is any ground for a commission in this matter the people of the United States will seriously object against Mr. Bayard's having charge of the American side of the negotiations. It will be better to wait a few months, when we shall have a Secretary of State who can be relied upon to represent the United States and American sentiment. Meanwhile if the Canadians make too much of a fuss they may lose altogether the alleged slice of their territory which interferes with the American boundaries of the canal.

REVIVAL OF AN EXPLODED CALUMNY.

The Democratic managers, having exploded all their other charges against Gen. Harrison to no purpose, have fallen back upon their old calumny that the General during the railroad strike of 1877 declared that the strikers ought to be shot down, and that a dollar a day was enough for them. The Democratic organs have promptly taken the cue, and are now ringing the changes upon the worn out falsehood again with the desperate design of injuring Gen. Harrison among workingmen.

The circumstances which have led up to the revival of this infamous calumny may be briefly told. They contain in themselves its complete refutation. At the outset it may be said that there is good reason to believe that Barnum and Brice are at the bottom of it, though members of the notorious Sim Coy gang are the ones who pretended to stand as sponsors. The Indianapolis *Journal* recently offered $2,000 to any person who would substantiate the charge that Gen. Harrison made either of the declarations stated above. Deputy United States District Attorney Bailey, a former member of the gang, urged on by the Democratic managers, secured alleged statements from a dozen or more of the strikers that they heard Gen. Harrison utter these sentiments, and they were incorporated in a general article signed by E. F. Gould, Secretary of a local Knights of Labor assembly, given out to the Democratic papers, and published far and wide. Before paying out the money the friends of Gen. Harrison thoroughly investigated the circumstances under which the article was prepared and the character of those who had signed the statements. The investigation had not gone far before several of the alleged signers repudiated them altogether, and of the remainder not one was willing to go before a notary and attest the truth of his statement. Then the calumny collapsed at once; but not content with this the friends of Gen. Harrison put an effectual quietus upon it by obtaining the sworn statements of members of the Strikers' Committee with whom Gen. Harrison had communicated, and who were in a position to know every word he had uttered, to the effect that he had not made one of the remarks attributed to him by the Democratic gang who were eager not only to injure him but to get the reward which had been offered. Among those who voluntarily came forward with their sworn affidavits were John O. Hicks, General Yardmaster of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad; Joseph Averill, General Yardmaster of the Vandalia Line; Joseph Sanger, Secretary of the Yardmasters' Association; Alexander R. McAlpine, Superintendent of the Western Car Company; Augustus D. Shaw, Assistant Yardmaster Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road; David S. Crawford, yard conductor Vandalia Line; John Wethers, switchman Big Four Road; and William P. McBride, engineer Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Road. All of these men were members of the Strikers' Committee and present on the occasion at which Gen. Harrison was alleged to have uttered the objectionable sentiments. Their statements confirmed what had already been publicly stated by Senator McDonald, Senator Voorhees, Gen. McCauley, and ex-Mayor Caven, all of them Democrats and all of them acting with Gen. Harrison in 1877 and representing the city and State in their interviews with the strikers. To clinch the matter, Henry McPeet, the Chairman of the Strikers' Committee, has published his affidavit, which affirms that Gen. Harrison never uttered a word unfriendly to workingmen on that occasion. On the other hand, the following extract from the affidavits will show Gen. Harrison's real sentiments. The 29th of July, at the head of his company, he said:

> Men, examine your guns to see if any one is loaded, and, if so, draw the load. Let us remember that our mission is to prevent violence, not to do violence. It would be an infinite pity if on the march, or after we reach the city, one of these arms should by accident ever become discharged and some innocent person injured. I am still of the firm conviction that nothing more than the mere fact of our military organization will be required to secure the peace.

Of the earlier stages of the military preparations the affidavits say:

> While these military preparations were in progress all peaceable means were being tried to secure order without a conflict. One of these means was the appointment, on motion of Franklin Landers, of a committee of ten of our most distinguished and prudent citizens to confer with a meeting of the strikers, in the hope of devising some basis of agreement between the strikers and their employers. Gen. Harrison was also made a member of this committee. The conference with the strikers was had, and one of its chief incidents was a speech by Gen. Harrison, which, as shown by the newspaper reports of that day and distinctly remembered by many, was a masterful review of the situation. *He took a bold stand in favor of the justice of the cause of the strikers, pledging his best efforts as one of the arbitration committee to obtain redress at the hands of the railroad managers.*

It is further a matter of record that when the rioters were brought to trial it was Gen. Harrison who appeared for them in court and secured their release, after showing that they had been unjustly treated by the railroad managers. The slanderous calumny has been completely stamped out, but the lying villification goes on in the columns of Democratic papers which have been urging that the campaign should be a clean one and that vicious personalities should not be indulged. From the time he was nominated to the present Gen. Harrison has shown himself a gentleman in every reference to the opposing candidates, and it was at his personal request that no assault was made upon the Administration of Mr. Cleveland in the platform of the Republican party of his own State. Would it not be a courteous return for the President to call off the liars and calumniators who are at work for him in this disreputable manner?

THE YELLOW-FEVER IN POLITICS.

If it were not so grave a subject, and one which should not be lightly considered, the alarm which some of the Southern papers are manifesting lest the Democrats may lose Florida by reason of the present visitation of yellow-fever would be infinitely amusing. As they put it, the ravages of the pest may not be stayed until heavy frosts have come, and they are not likely to come until after the November election. It is a well-known fact that during a yellow-fever season the whites suffer from its attack much more severely than the negroes; and even if this were not so the latter could not afford to run away from it. The whites are mainly Democrats, and as the exodus has been almost entirely white, of course the ranks of the Democratic voters have been considerably thinned out, and the refugees may not dare to return until after election. Meanwhile the Republicans are forced to remain, and will be upon the grounds when election-day comes, with the first opportunity for a long time past of depositing their votes and perhaps of having them counted. If this could be done, even when yellow-fever is not at work, they would carry the election, because Florida on a free vote and fair count is largely Republican.

Under such circumstances as these the Democratic papers may well pray for a stay of the scourge in time to allow the brethren to get back and set their familiar machinery at work for disfranchising Republicans. It appeals to them at least to put forth strenuous and heroic work in stopping the progress of the pestilence and in adopting such sanitary and quarantine measures as will at least confine it to Jacksonville and make it safe for them to come back and manipulate the ballot-boxes in other localities. Perhaps they can secure a generous slice of the campaign fund to help them, and they may even induce the President to contribute something, though past appeals in time of trouble have not been very successful, as witness his $20 contribution to the sufferers by the Charleston earthquake; but if they can impress it upon him that he is in danger of losing the Electoral vote of the State there is no telling how widely he will open his purse. Meanwhile, should the worst happen, it should be a consolation to them that for once the vote of their State has been honestly cast and counted. They ought not to object to that small degree of compensation for the victims who have to remain behind and take the chances of Yellow Jack.

CLEVELAND AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.

If the pet banks in New York so greatly favored by the present Administration should fail to make a liberal contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund they must admit the guilt of gross ingratitude. These banks have been strangely favored since the beginning of the Cleveland Administration. At the close of President Arthur's term of office the National bank depositories held $13,000,000 of public money, but the amount was steadily increased after the present Administration came in power, and the sum now on deposit in these banks reaches $59,681,672. The pretended reason for increasing the amounts on deposit in the banks was to take the money from the idle hoards in the Treasury and put it where it could go into circulation among the people, but the actual result of the policy adopted has been a practical contraction of the currency. While the banks have been favored with larger deposits of public money for their uses the currency has been contracted and an increased value has thus been added to the public funds put in the hands of the money changers for manipulation.

The singular practice followed by the Administration has been to enable banks to retire a circulation amounting to 90 per cent of their bonds and replace it with a Government deposit aggregating 10 per cent over and above the entire face value of the bonds. The Treasury offered a premium to National banks that would surrender their circulation, make a deposit of greenbacks, withdraw their bonds, and immediately redeposit them with a view to secure a deposit of public money. Thus a bank owning $1,000,000 of Government bonds would be entitled to only $900,000 of circulation, but if it belonged to the class favored by the Administration it could retire this amount and after withdrawing its bonds and handing them back to the same official could secure $1,100,000 of loanable funds—or an increase of $200,000 over and above what it was allowed as circulation. Thus a heavy reward was offered the banks to surrender their notes and put greenbacks on deposit in their place and thus severely contract the currency. This practice of contracting the people's currency and at the same time giving pet banks an increase of 20 per cent more money than the National Banking act intended they should have on the basis of the bonds they deposited to secure circulation has been going on for years and has no doubt been the source of big profits for the favored banks in New York. This extraordinary privilege, of course, has not been open to all National banks, but only to those designated by the Administration as National depositories.

Senator Sherman well said a few days ago that the $60,000,000 of public money now on deposit in the favored National banks would be the most dangerous form in which money could be placed in case of a commercial panic or disturbance. The moment that the Treasury should call for this money the banks would be compelled to demand from their patrons the immediate return of $60,000,000 loaned out and in active use. Sheriff's writs and foreclosures would at once become general. At the time when the power of the Government would be needed to control and steady the money market it would prove a powerful agent of disturbance and uncertainty. If the Administration is determined to favor the banks by increasing their holdings while securing the retirement of National bank notes and locking up greenbacks so as to greatly contract the currency, it should appreciate at least the dangerous form of deposit in which it is placing the public money.

What do the Western Democrats and Greenbackers think of the Administration policy of contracting the currency while giving the pet banks an increase of 20 per cent in their loanable funds? Will the country generally suppose that the banks expect to go on using this valuable and remarkable privilege without paying anything for it? Is it not worth something to the banks to keep in power an Administration that favors them so liberally?

STATE PRINTING IN 1886 AND 1888.

The last General Assembly of Illinois investigated pretty thoroughly the contracts let in 1886 by the Board of Contracts for doing the State printing, and showed beyond question that it was a shameless job; that everybody in Springfield who was in the printing business, including Clendenin, the Democratic Postmaster whom Cleveland has not removed though many members of his own party have urged him to do so, had gone into a "combine" so as to secure the work at grossly excessive figures, the aggregate being $79,000. None except parties to the conspiracy or their warm friends have ever denied that the thing was a fraud, and they will now be unable to say anything in defense of the "combine" after yesterday's revelations. The State Board of Contracts has opened the bids for the printing for 1888, and finds they foot up $36,166, as against $79,000 two years ago, showing that there was a clear steal of $40,000 in that memorable transaction.

The board has learned wisdom in two years and cannot be caught as it then was. The binding contract was first let to H. W. Rokker of the old "combine" for $16,000. Subsequently the board found an informal bid from a Springfield firm offering to do about the same work for $8,000. This discrepancy satisfied the members that Rokker was asking too much, so at the suggestion of Treasurer Tanner and Attorney General Hunt the contract was taken away from Rokker, and new bids will be advertised for. Had they known as much two years ago as they now do they would have pursued the same policy then.

Rokker was also among the bidders for the printing and got part of it by proxy, a bid put in by the President of the Bardeen Paper Company of Michigan for a good part of the work being his. It is thought probable that all of it will pass into his hands, but the prices are such as to permit of nothing but a small margin of profit if the State officers see to it that he lives up to his contract and does not try to get even on cheap paper or in some other way. Mr. Rokker will bear watching.

The season of the year is now at hand when the luscious tomato (society pronunciation tomahto) pauses in its mad rush toward ripeness and is placed by the careful housewife on the kitchen roof to mellow in the rays of the sun; when the father of the family takes a reef in the expenses and ordains that the lavish outlay of the summer vacation must be atoned for by rigid economy for the next six months; when the lake breeze moves more leisurely and the mosquito approaches his victim with less celerity but no less accuracy of aim or deadly intent; when the blood pulses more slowly in the veins, and when everything, in fact, animate and inanimate, assumes an autumnal, dignified sluggishness of movement toward its appointed end except the fateful and always galloping promissory note.

"There is no limit to the progressiveness of genius!" said the enthusiastic orator. "Show me a field of human effort in which American inventors have not made gigantic strides in the last fifty years! Point out, if you can, a single instance in which they have failed to improve on the achievements of previous ages!"

"Have they made any kind of stuff for boys' pants that won't wear out at the knees?" anxiously inquired a stoop-shouldered man who rose up in the back part of the hall.

A scheme is on foot in the City of Mexico to establish a large daily paper similar to those published in New York, Chicago, and other American cities. The projectors are trying to secure a capital of $100,000 to establish such a paper on a sure financial basis. Confiding souls! It seems cruel to disturb their dream of happiness by reminding them that their estimate of the sum needed falls short, in all probability, about one cipher of the actual figure.

"Gentlemen," said the President of the literary society to the board of managers, "it is my duty to inform you that our finances are at a low ebb. Unless we can reduce our expenses to a sum $40 less than last year we shall have to disband till next summer."

"What was our coal bill last winter?" inquired the librarian.

"Eighty dollars."

"I think," rejoined the librarian timidly, "we can save half that amount this winter. I have placed a copy of Amélie Rives' new tragedy in the library."

"Mr. Index," exclaimed the President, deeply moved, as he grasped the hand of the faithful official, "you have saved us!"

The oldest employé of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company is Conductor Dudley. He has served continuously for thirty years or more on the Quincy branch of that road. He has never seen a man killed on the line, has been in only one collision, and is the inventor of a catarrh snuff that would sneeze the head off a cast-iron statue. Patient industry, young man, is sure to lead to success.

The St. Louis Exposition opens today, and, with the ever present Shaw's Garden, the big bridge, and Jay Gould's union depot, it will make a visit to St. Louis well worth the time and trouble in the case of anybody who happens to find himself within a mile or two of the place. We give this testimonial free of charge. It is wholly voluntary and unsolicited, and is thrown out with the praiseworthy purpose of doing something to encourage and cheer up the old town.

The Anti-Poverty Society seems to be taking a long summer vacation.

An exchange makes the suggestion that doctors should wear a button or some other conspicuous emblem by which they may be readily distinguished when among strangers, in crowds or on excursions, by persons in search of a physician or surgeon to relieve a case of accident or sudden sickness. The suggestion is a good one and is susceptible of broader application. There are times when there is urgent need for the services of a lawyer or clergyman. The former bears no distinguishing marks, except to the eye of the physiognomist or expert detective, and the latter too often wears the garb and general aspect of his worldly fellows to be noticeable in a crowd for his moral superiority to those about him. In order, therefore, to secure the instant attention of persons eager to marry and pressed for time in which to accomplish the object a minister should wear a conspicuous badge of his calling, and to afford needed relief when the same persons feel impelled to take immediate steps to procure a divorce a lawyer should wear some appropriate emblem by which he may be recognized at sight. Fitting devices for such a badge will readily suggest themselves to the sagacious reader.

CURRENT NOTES.

There is one time when a bank teller doesn't tell—and that is when he is contemplating a trip to Canada.—*Rochester Express.*

Estelle—What does "Kismet" mean? Hugh—It is Turkish and means "kiss me." The "t" is a typographical error. (They commune in Turkish.)—*Time.*

Doctor (to patient)—Have you any objection to my calling in a consulting physician? Patient—Call in as many accomplices as you need to complete the assassination.—*Texas Siftings.*

Some girls go to boarding-school to learn how to board. When graduated they marry and do not keep house. A few housekeeping and finishing schools would be useful.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mrs. Spandell (of Boston)—"What a charming little doggy! Is he masticatorially inclined?" Her fishman—"Not as I knows on, marm; but I wouldn't go near him. He bites wunst in a while."—*Judge.*

Jagley—"Does she remind you of anything biblical?" Wagley—"Yes, indeed. Consider the lily and the rose; for even the town in all its vermilion was not painted like unto these—cheeks."—*Judge.*

She—George, dear, I don't like the way you go on with Ethel White. And she is as familiar as a sister would be. He—Yes, darling, that relationship was established last June at Saratoga.—*New York Sun.*

Robinson (at the club)—"You are getting to be a great club man, Brown. I see you here every night now. Wife away?" Brown—"No, she insisted upon it that I must buy her a piano—and I did."—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Winks (at a party)—"Who is that gentleman you were talking to?" Mrs. Winks—"I did not hear his name, but he is some great scientist." "How do you know?" "O, from the awkward, tomfool way in which he talks to women."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Did you bake these biscuits?" he asked at the supper table. "Yes, George; I made them expressly for you," she winningly replied. "And yet," said George, vainly trying to pry open a biscuit, "you have always told me you loved me, and couldn't live without me!"—*Norristown Herald.*

First youth—"By jinks, Harry, what's the matter? Did Clara Vere de Vere refuse you?" Second youth (sadly)—"No, she accepted me." "Then what in creation are you looking so blue about?" "I spent so much money courting her that I haven't enough left to buy an engagement ring."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"What is that quotation from Shakspeare," asked Mrs. Allalone, "'A man may smile'—how does it go?" "'A man may smile and smile and be a fillin','" suggested her husband, who was himself not above wreathing his lips while he bent the pregnant hinges of the elbow. And she said it sounded something like that.—*Burdette.*

Augustus De Carlyle—Ah, good evening, Miss Emma, is your sister—ah—she's singing in the parlor. How delightfully she renders that beautiful little morceau of Pinsuti's! I wonder what key she is singing in? Emma—What key? O, I know—she's expecting Fred Demorest, and mamma says she's on the qui-vive. Exit Augustus.—*Springfield Union.*

"No," said Hodkin, when a typewriter girl applied to him for a position. "I cannot employ you in my office; but, my dear young friend, is it not a home you are in search of? I am a widower and—" "Stop, I beg of you," said the beautiful young typewritist, in a sad, regretful voice. "I am already married—to a bankrupt. I can only be assister to you."—*New Haven News.*

PERSONALS.

Miss Juliet Corson, the well-known teacher of cookery and writer of cook-books, is reported to be a hopeless invalid.

Emperor William has been appointed an Admiral in the Swedish navy, and the King of Sweden has gained an equivalent appointment in the German army.

Princess Victoria of Wales is successful at pastel drawing. Her imperial grandmother is artistic, too, having devoted her best energies to drawing her salary.

Mr. George Sourwine is the librarian at the Democratic headquarters in Indianapolis. In November Mr. Sourwine will be one of the chief mourners around the Democratic bier.

Gov. Foraker of Ohio expects to entertain Mr. Blaine, Mrs. Logan, Gen. and Mrs. R. A. Alger, Mrs. Grant, Hannibal Hamlin, and Gen. Sherman at Columbus during the Ohio Centennial week.

The Mikado of Japan is a fine subject for the labors of the professional prohibitionists. His Japanese Majesty gets publicly and uproariously drunk in broad daylight, and swaggers around his palace just like a common everyday drunkard.

Mrs. Coventry Waddell, who was a famous belle half a century ago, when she gathered around her such bright spirits as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Washington Irving, has this season been one of the notable people at Saratoga. She is still beautiful, and retains the charm of mind and manner which distinguished her in her earlier years. She recently said to a party of friends: "For every wrinkle which Father Time writes on my face I will file a new idea in my brain, and thus I shall keep even with the old fellow. I long ago made up my mind not to be laid on the shelf to grow rusty with age and neglect."

Washington Irving Bishop, the alleged mind-reader, recently appeared in a San Francisco court in a process to ascertain his financial condition. He was accompanied by a stylish young woman and was dressed in the hight of fashion, but swore he had no money. So the physician who had obtained a judgment against him is minus his fee.

Actor William H. Davidge, who died recently in Wyoming, directed in his will that his funeral expenses should be limited to $66, and added: "And I do hereby request and order that at the disposition of my remains after death all unseemly display be most carefully avoided; that no person shall be permitted to view my remains from motives of curiosity; that all the tomfoolery of floral display be most strenuously avoided; that grave clothes of a becoming character be used in which to habit my remains, and not the prevailing mockery of dress costume so often employed for such purpose."

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

The Stamford (Conn.) *Comet* prints the names of some fifty Democrats of that town who have declared for Harrison.

Denis Kearney, the San Francisco sand-lotter, is doing excellent work for Harrison and Morton. He is making speeches for Cleveland.

The Village of Tonawanda, N. Y., contains twenty-five men, Democrats till this year, who have declared their intention to vote the Republican ticket.

P. H. Spellman of New York, formerly an enthusiastic Henry George man and an influential Labor agitator for years, has come out boldly for Harrison and Morton.

About 90 per cent of the men employed in the machine-shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in Syracuse will vote for Gen. Harrison, although four years ago the majority of them supported Cleveland.

Ten heretofore prominent Democrats of Norwalk, O., have renounced that party and will vote for Harrison. Among them are Edward Buell and William Warden, whose desertion causes demoralization in the Democratic ranks.

Rabbi Messing of Indianapolis declares that, "Although the Hebrew vote was rather evenly divided in 1884 for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine, it will be cast almost unanimously for Gen. Harrison this year. Of course, like all other classes of people, we have a few black sheep, and they will vote for Cleveland again, but fortunately they form a very, very weak minority."

Some time ago a club of Bohemian Democrats with sixty members was organized in Cleveland. These men are all employed at the Cleveland Rolling-Mills, and last Saturday night the entire club decided to turn over to Harrison and Morton and desert the Democracy. That was done and new members were enrolled, swelling the total to seventy-nine, only two of whom ever voted the Republican ticket before.

Mr. W. S. Brady, who is at the head of one of the largest glass factories in Fostoria, O., has always been known as a prominent Democrat, but has concluded that it will be to his own interests, as well as to those of a large number of employés in his factory, to join the Republican party. Mr. Brady has given the matter careful study, and his decision is the result of mature deliberation. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Fostoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

Voegtlin's scenery was the feature of the representation of "Richard III." at the Chicago Opera-House last evening. The qualities which distinguish his work—firmness, boldness, and breadth—were emphasized in his treatment of pictures of Old London. The supernumeraries were numerous and fairly well trained, and the funeral and martial pageants consequently received more justice than is usually done them. Not only Mr. Keene's admirers, but dissenters from his school of acting were glad to find that nearly every trace of his illness had left him, and that he spoke fluently, confidently, and with that honest declamatory warmth which was his characteristic of yore. He has not altered his conception of Richard. One still beholds in that much maligned Prince a villain destitute of the proper tone of caste, who leers at the assemblage to enforce a cynical remark and outroars his inferiors when he would assert his authority. In the main, however, the impersonation, if not materially changed, is more subdued. As a survival of the old school of acting his Richard is respectable, not only for the fervor that animates it, but for those stage traditions (no longer held by the elect of playgoers in reverence) which sanction it. The galleries would hardly transfer their allegiance to a more subtle, more moderate, and more reasonable tyrant. Strange is it, by the way, that actors from Colley Cibber to the present day (and Shakspeare himself was to some extent culpable) should have blackened for three centuries the character of a Prince who was in his real person the first friend and the most powerful protector that the actors' profession possessed in England. It is an anomaly to which history bears witness. Familiar voices and familiar faces are in Mr. Keene's company; his support, indeed, is nearly identical with that of former years. Mr. George Learock, an old Chicago actor, is now the Richmond. Mr. Eugene Moore resumes the part of Buckingham; the Lady Anne is Miss Frances Field, a pushing young actress from Minneapolis; Miss Louise Pomeroy is the Elizabeth, and Mrs. S. A. Baker the Duchess of York. Miss Jennie Elliston prettily played Prince Edward. The performance ended in a swirl of splendor, a realistic background to the battlefield affording a fine perspective, and the physical prowess of Messrs. Keene and Learock leaving nothing to be desired to add to the ardor of the duel.

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Mr. William Winter writes of his visit to the grave of Adelaide Neilson at Brompton: "The patient little household drudge, the toiler in the factory, the nursery maid, the vagrant gypsy girl, poring over her mother's play-books or speaking sonorous verses to her audience of dolls, becomes in a few brief years a princess in the art circles of the British Capital, the admired associate of wits and nobles, the idol of the stage on both sides of the Atlantic, the most accomplished actress of her time in the juvenile heroines of Shakspeare; and then, at the summit of her prosperity and renown, before her youth has faded or yet the bubbles have ceased to sparkle in the golden goblet of life, she sinks suddenly into the tomb. And now, eight years later, of all that she was and all that she accomplished, nothing remains but a handful of roses withering on a piece of marble. 'So runs the world away.'"

Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27, Mr. Charles Redfield will have a benefit at the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Redfield has been treasurer of McVicker's Theatre for over twenty years and is the oldest box-office man in the city. Particulars will be given later.

Chicago is to have the German opera this season. The entire company from the Metropolitan Opera-House, with chorus, orchestra, ballet, and scenery, will give us two weeks of their time and will produce Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy.

The members of the Booth and Barrett company will start for Kansas City immediately to open the season there Monday next.

"Natural Gas," the farce which was so great a success last season, will succeed Mr. Keene at the Chicago Opera-House.

AS CORRUPT AS TWEED'S RING.

Disclosures About the Jobbery at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The investigation begun by Secretary Whitney of Brooklyn's Navy-Yard frauds July 16 has disclosed all sorts of jobbery. Three men have been arrested for complicity in it, and today a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Bellows for the apprehension of Edward S. Van Orden of No. 644 Putnam avenue. Van Orden is charged with grand larceny. He is 55 years old and a church member. He has been Superintendent of the Clothing Department, and was first given office by the Naval Department twenty-five years ago, since which time he has served in various capacities. It is alleged that Van Orden has been, for three years or more, appropriating Government supplies. The accused must have got wind of what was in store for him, for he sent his resignation last week to Secretary Whitney. Friday he failed to appear at the yard, and then rumors got about that he had gone on a vacation. The excuse he gave for his resignation was ill-health. Every indication points to a continuation of the investigation for some time to come. An official said today that stealing of every kind has been going on in the yard, and that some of the persons employed there are as corrupt as were Boss Tweed's gang.

The Baltimore & Ohio Reaches New York.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Although the formal papers have not been signed it is virtually acknowledged that the long contemplated agreement between the Reading company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been consummated. The arrangement is to carry the trains of the Baltimore & Ohio through from Philadelphia to New York, thus giving the Baltimore & Ohio their long desired New York connection.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Senators Discussing Politics—Cullom's Bill Against Trusts.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Vest as to the book published by the Assistant Librarian of the Senate was taken up in the Senate today and Mr. Plumb proceeded to discuss it. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Cleveland's remarks on being informed of his nomination at St. Louis, wherein he said that the feeling of awe with which he had heard of his first nomination had now been intensified.

Mr. Vest, in reply, referred to the Foster circular containing the remarks of a Republican Senator as to "frying the fat" out of the protected manufacturers, and said that if Senators were to indulge in crimination and recrimination it would be interesting to know what Senator had made use of that language.

Mr. Reagan denounced the Republican party for its legislation on the greenback question and the silver coinage question, and was followed in the same direction by Mr. Stewart, who expressed his sympathy with the views expressed by the Texas Senator.

Mr. Stewart in that connection deplored the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's election, which would, he said, prevent relief on the silver question in the next four years, because Mr. Cleveland was in favor of the single gold standard and of the payment of the bonds in gold. Why, he asked, was the Senator from Texas supporting such an Administration as that—an Administration in favor of a single gold standard and free trade, twin sisters of destruction?

Mr. Reagan retorted on Mr. Stewart, and expressed surprise that the Nevada Senator should act with the Republican party, which had caused the condition of things which he lamented and deplored.

Mr. Stewart replied that two things reconciled him with his party. He knew that Cleveland would veto any bill for the free coinage of silver, and that Harrison would not veto such a bill.

The resolution went over without action, and the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in support of the bill.

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the bill went over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Cullom today introduced a bill to declare trusts unlawful, and had it referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill proposes the seizure and forfeiture of all shares of stock and all property used in furtherance of the purposes of a trust. Another new feature is the provision of the last section, that in any action at law or suit in equity in the United States Courts the fact that any person interested in the prosecution of the case is a member or agent of a trust, or that the cause of action grows out of some transaction of a trust, may be pleaded in bar or in abatement.

THE LIBRARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) offered a resolution in the House today directing the special committee investigating the construction of the new library building to inquire whether any member of the House has by himself or in combination with others sought by persuasion, intimidation, or corrupt or improper means to influence J. T. Smithmeyer, the architect, in the selection, acceptance, or approval of inferior or improper material to be used in the construction of the building. It was finally decided that a new committee should be appointed, it being intimated that the member referred to by Mr. Kelley was a member of the present committee.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate today: Charles E. Boyle of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington.

The Senate Committee on Finance held its regular meeting this morning and appointed Senators Hiscock and Harris a sub-committee to hear the representatives of the Knights of Labor and others interested upon the bill to abolish the use of steam plate printing machines in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

NEWS FROM SUBURBAN TOWNS.

A Corrected List of the Roseland Bank Sufferers—Other Matters.

No news has been received at Roseland which has been made public of William A. Swart, the fugitive President of the Roseland bank. It transpires that the Roseland Building and Loan Association will be none the loser through Swart, as the latter has turned over to the association twenty-five shares of stock, paid up, and a note for $500 secured by first mortgage.

The following is now believed to be a correct list of the depositors of the wrecked institution, with the amount of their savings:

Mrs. Vandenburg, $2,200; John Vanderwart, $800; John White, $1,300; M. Cannon, $600; Albert Omes, $100; H. Van Guder, $350; A. Swanson, $100; W. Eggers, $80; John Hemminga, $200; G. Ver Haar, $400; W. G. Bangs, $35; J. H. Nichols, $29; D. Knyper, $50; S. Decker, $150; F. Kretzman, $1,700; J. Richardson, $1,400; J. Larmier, $2,000; F. Hanchett, $1,100; Decker Bros., $900; P. Cramer, $900; the Rev. Van Ness, $100; R. Flushower, $2,000; Charles Kionke, $2,500; G. Dalenberg, $800; Prince & Madderom, $800; John Madderom, $140; John Brand, $500; J. Crafton, $700; John Thorp, $500; Charles Fraatz, $200; E. Fraatz, $200; S. Gray, $300; John Tonn, $300. Total, $22,834.

It was rumored yesterday that the Kensington police had received a telegram from the authorities at Detroit stating that Beckler had been captured at that place. The police received no such message.

Last Sunday a number of South Chicago saloonkeepers endeavored to elude the vigilance of the police by slyly opening their side and rear doors. Magistrate Quinn yesterday gave each a fine of $5 and costs. They were Patrick Tully, Henry Schrohe, Martin Kavanaugh, and Frank Englehardt. John Ryan of Parkside was also arrested, but his case was continued.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting last night. Bids for furnishing additional pumping engines for the water-works, thereby increasing the capacity by 12,000,000 gallons, making a total capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, were received, ranging from $53,500 to $59,800. They will be sent to the Trustees, accompanied by the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works. F. N. Chelurs was awarded the contract for constructing the engine-house and smoke-stack of the new Woodlawn Park drainage-works at his bid of $4,759.

An ordinance granting a franchise to the Englewood Electric-Light Company was engrossed. In regard to changing the method of issuing saloon licenses the License Committee recommended that no license be issued for the establishment of new business in the unprohibited districts without the consent of the majority of the resident property-owners one block each way and on both sides of the street, and that all applications be referred to the License Committee. An ordinance prohibiting minors from playing pool throughout the village was read and engrossed. The contract for the improvement of Forty-second street, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes avenue, was awarded to Dolese & Shepard at their bid of $4,300.

The postponed inquest on the remains of the young Swede girl, Anna Peterson, whose body was found in Lake Michigan last Thursday, was held yesterday under the direction of Deputy Coroner McSwain. The alleged lover of the girl, Carl Peterson, testified that he had used no inducements to secure her consent to visit this country; that he had seen her but twice since she arrived; in short, he testified that he was no lover at all. Assistant County Physician Moyer testified that there were no signs of foul play or any cause for suspicion as to her condition. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, the case evidently being one of suicide.

Enough money has been raised in Woodlawn to start a gymnasium there.

LAKE.

At the meeting of the Lake Trustees yesterday the report of the Lake and Englewood police courts was submitted. The Trustees of Calumet requested the coöperation of the Lake Trustees in the opening of Eighty-seventh street across the Rock Island tracks. It was referred. The Treasurer's report showed the following figures: Amount on hand, Aug. 1, $176,577.05; receipts, $94,890.10; expenditures, $111,289.18; balance on hand Sept. 1, $160,177.97.

It was decided to add three men to the police force, making eighty in all.

The Chief of Police was instructed to see that the Fort Wayne Company does not run its passenger-trains faster than twelve and freight-trains eight miles an hour. The Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads were accorded track privileges over Forty-third, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-first streets on condition that they open Forty-fourth, Fifty-third, and Eighty-seventh streets, put up gates and plank crossings, and keep them in order.

EVANSTON.

Edward Thornton, a colored man, aged 40, whose home was supposed to have been Chicago, committed suicide at Evanston yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. He had had trouble with his family and was out of work. Before taking the fatal draught he wrote a letter in red ink for the public. It is written in a delicate, lady's hand and is given below:

"Evanston, Sept. 2.—I am now about to take my own life. Not that I have sinned against the general laws of this country, not for what I have done, but for what I have not done. The first law of nature requires a man to preserve his own life; then the lives of others. This is what I have neglected.

"This world cannot bring a charge against me. I defy it and sustain it. Enough. You will all know the cause. I am an outcast and vagabond. I have already died a thousand deaths bearing this out. The want of money now's the cause of my present trouble. Very respectfully, a brother in F. L. T. of G. U. O. O. F. E. Thornton."

"N. B.—Don't think that I would not like to live, but I would sooner die than be sneaking through the earth like a criminal, despised by the world, and chased to the end of the world, a fugitive and a vagabond. God have mercy on us all. E. Thornton."

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK DONE.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTRACTS.

The Printing Contracts Let for an Aggregate of $36,166.20, a Saving of Over $40,000 from the Amount Paid the Notorious Combine Two Years Ago, and the Same Person Likely to Do the Work—H. W. Rokker's Bid for Binding Not Accepted.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The action of the State Board of Contracts today demonstrates beyond all question the magnitude of the printing combine of two years ago. The contracts for printing were let in 1886 for an aggregate of about $79,000. An investigation was made by the General Assembly, and the public is familiar with the testimony adduced and the findings of the committee. There were those, however, who have for the last two years stoutly maintained that the combine could only make a fair living profit out of the contracts. The board met today, pursuant to law, and opened the bids. Nearly all of the old timers were represented. Mr. Rokker was on deck and pretty much everybody else who had a direct or indirect connection with a Springfield printing office. The contracts were duly let. The amounts of work specified or computed were precisely the same as in 1886, but the total was vastly similar. The following is the list of the lowest and accepted bids for State printing, with the price as computed by the State Printer expert:

First class—Phillips Bros	$ [illegible]
Second class—Springfield Printing Co.	18,515.00
Third class—Phillips Bros	[illegible]
Fourth class—*Illinois State Journal* Co.	[illegible]
Fifth class—Springfield Printing Co.	[illegible]
Sixth class—George E. Bardeen	8,070.00
Total	$36,166.20

This makes a difference of a trifle over $40,000 as between the present contract and those of two years ago—quite a tidy little sum to be saved. The most interesting feature of the whole affair is the fact that H. W. Rokker, who was one of the principal figures in the combine of 1886, is considerable of a factor in the contracts of today. He was willing to do business two years ago, and is, so far as can be learned, satisfied to take an assignment of the contracts of 1888. Rokker put in a bid in his own name. It was the highest in the lot. He was probably well aware of the fact that its acceptance was out of the question. George E. Bardeen, President of the Bardeen Paper Company of Otsego, Mich., offered the genuine Rokker bid and secured the sixth class work at $8,070. Rokker will most assuredly get this work and probably all the other items in the contract. No matter whether he takes the contracts by assignment or not the performance of the work is secured by bond. There is but little question of Rokker's ultimate absorption of the entire State printing. The contractors will make some money, but not to any appreciable degree. They won't roll up much more than a decent living profit out of the work.

MR. ROKKER GETS LEFT.

Mr. Rokker bid for the binding an aggregate of $16,000 and was voted the contract. Subsequently the board found among the bids for distributing the laws a bid from F. W. Harts of Springfield for the binding aggregating a trifle over $8,000. While the Harts bid was informal, it convinced the board that Rokker's offer was exorbitant because Harts was willing to do the work for just half the amount contemplated in Rokker's proposition. The board, on motion of Treasurer Tanner and Attorney General Hunt rejected Harts bid as informal, and, reversing its action giving the contract to Rokker, ordered a new advertisement for proposals for all binding except a small fraction coming under the head of "Miscellaneous." There might have been a combine but for the action of the Springfield Typographical Union Sunday last, wherein the members of the union were forbidden to take sub-contracts or work under them.

The coal contract was the subject of much solicitude, and elicited considerable sharp bidding. The contract was awarded to the Springfield Junction Coal Company, Harry Hickox manager, at the ridiculously low figure of $1.35 a ton. Six or seven thousand tons of soft coal are usually required to heat the State-House for two winters. The price stipulated in the contract of two years ago was $1.65 a ton.

OTHER CONTRACTS.

Stationery was let in four classes. The first of these went to G. H. Parson & Co. of Chicago for $12,005. This is for book and cover paper. There were six bidders, and the variation between the highest and the lowest was exactly $630. Second class stationery—blanks and blank books—was awarded to Edwin T. Gillette for $3,967, the lowest bid by exactly $4.60.

The following is a list of the more important contracts awarded and not mentioned above:

Third-class stationery—The John Morris Company of Chicago..........$3,994.68

Fourth-class, engraving letter-heads, etc.—The August Gas Company of St. Louis 1,479.44

Tom M. Brown, a colored man of Springfield, recently converted to the principles of Democracy, got the contract for copying the laws at 85-100 of a cent per 100 words.

The entire Board of Contract Commissioners was present, and stuck to it throughout the day. Printer Expert Mosser was on hand and figured out the prices with great zeal. Curiously enough, ex-Printer Expert Hughes turned up this year among the bidders and went on the record as a high protectionist, but the sharpness of the competition left nothing in sight for him. The coal contract is the lowest the State ever let, and the price of plain composition has taken a tumble from 60 cents two years ago to a quarter of a dollar today.

GUESSES ON THE WEATHER.

Fair and Warmer, Northerly Winds Veering to Easterly.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Indications: For Illinois, fair, cooler in southern portion, warmer in northern portions, northerly winds, veering to easterly.

For Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly.

For Nebraska, Eastern and Southwestern Dakota, fair, warmer in eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion, southerly winds.

A severe cyclone is entering the gulf near Key West, apparently moving northward. It is unsafe for vessels to leave Atlantic ports for the South or gulf ports east of New Orleans. Dangerous gales are anticipated south of Hatteras and in the east gulf Wednesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer....	Thermom'r....	Maximum temper'ture....	Direction of wind....	State of weather....	Rainfall 24 hours....
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Fair.	
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Vicksburg, Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.	
New Orleans, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Cl'udy	[illegible]
Galveston, Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Cl'udy	[illegible]
Cincinnati, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	
Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Sandusky, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Fair.	
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Alpena, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Green Bay, Wis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	[illegible]
Grand Haven, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Marquette, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Port Huron, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.	
St. Paul, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Keokuk, Ia.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Cairo, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.						
St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Springfield, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Fair.	
Omaha, Neb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Huron, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Yankton, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Moorhead, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
St. Vincent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Bismarck, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Fort Buford, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Helena, Mont.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Fair.	
Denver, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Dodge City, Kas.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
El Paso, Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	Fair.	
Salt Lake City, Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Fair.	
Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.	
Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Fair.	
Montrose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	
Pensacola, Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Clear.	

A Cyclone on Its Way to Florida.

Havana, Sept. 4.—There are indications of an approaching cyclone, and it is feared that it will sweep across the island in the direction of Florida.

ON THE GREAT WEST SIDE.

"NORA MARKS" CONTINUES HER TOUR OF INVESTIGATION.

A Queer Experience with a Burly Man on Halsted Street—In Various Intelligence Offices—Girls Talk of Their Life and Their Work—"No Shop Work for Us"—"We Don't Kill Ourselves, You Bet"—Fastidious About the Places Offered Them.

From Dan to Beersheba is no farther than from the South to the West Side of Chicago. Nearly two weeks had I spent in the region from Washington street to Hyde Park with "Wanted—A Situation" expressed in several live languages and all the dead ones on my countenance, with varying success.

Now I proposed to try my fortunes on the vast, unexplored West Side and had boarded a Madison street car for that purpose.

"It's like a new world, isn't it?" said a lady sitting beside me. I stared. It isn't usual, outside of fairy tales, for people to read one's thoughts, as I had had occasion a few evenings before to inform a young man who was so presumptuous as to state his ability to read mine.

"Yes, it's a new world."

"I never can reconcile the 'three villages,'" she continued. "One might live in any of the three—West, North, or South—for years, move into any of the others, and find himself totally unknown in a new world."

I acquiesced, and, reflecting that an old dog did not readily learn new tricks, I resolved to carry the same methods of honorable warfare into this new enemy's camp that I had used with the old one, since it would be yet new on the new world of the West Side.

AN INCIDENT ON HALSTED STREET.

A Big Brute of a Man Makes a "Mistake"—The Influence of Costume.

I got out at Halsted street and strolled south taking in the sights and sounds of that busy hive filled with tiny, close packed cells and buzzing workers. If this was the keynote I wanted to catch it while my ear was newly tuned to new sounds.

There is a certain advantage in being dressed in a common, somewhat careless manner. With the appearance of a lady I should have walked as if nothing but vacancy was on either side and been totally oblivious to my surroundings. As it was I gazed into windows, climbed over piles of brick and mortar, dodged under a plank suspended from a barrel, and laughed good naturedly at two or three passers-by. I was having a good time all by myself, and forgot to think where I was until my hand, which was hanging loose and gloveless at my side, was suddenly taken and a voice said:

"Good morning, ma'am. Do you want to take a walk?"

"Huh?" I said, staring at a man open-eyed and open-mouthed, and recovering my self-possession and hand at the same moment. "Do I want to take a walk? Well, I'm taking one now."

"I mean with me."

"With you! I rather think not. You're not my style."

He was a big man, brazen and assured, but that wilted him. "I beg your pardon," he murmured, "I made a mistake."

"Yes, you made a mistake. Now, we'll take a walk—in opposite directions."

He turned north, and I pursued my way without a tremor or flutter. If I had been dressed as a lady this little incident would have frightened me into fits, and a policeman would have been my first thought. It is wonderful the power clothes have over the mind, changing the perspective entirely. This man had made a mistake, and I was given grace to convince him of the fact without the aid of a policeman.

MRS. VAN DUZEN AND HER RIVAL.

Nothing but Good Advice for a Girl "Too Little and Weak for Hard Work."

Leaving that great thoroughfare of the West Side I presently found myself on South Paulina street and opposite the employment agency kept by Mrs. Van Duzen at No. 88. But for the neat little sign which hung over the door I should never have taken the unpretentious little brick house for anything but a private residence.

But there hung the sign; so drawing on my most timid manner like an old glove I ascended the steps and rang the bell.

The door was opened by Mrs. Van Duzen in person, who proved to be a portly old lady with gray hair and a motherly face and manner. Metaphorically she gathered me under her wing "as a hen broodeth her chicks." I was instantly at my ease with Mrs. Van Duzen. She smiled and said kindly:

"What can I do for you?"

"I come to see about getting a place."

"Well, come in and we'll see what we can do."

Mrs. Van Duzen had been engaged in dusting the parlor, and kept on with her work, leaving me to sit or stand, as I chose. I stood, and leaned up against the wall during the whole interview. She took off the piano cover, shook it, and began to dust the books and music, talking pleasantly the while.

"What kind of work do you want?" she began.

"Wouldn't I do as second girl or mebbe nurse girl?"

"You might," thoughtfully. "You ain't big enough nor strong enough for anything else. How old are you?"

"Eighteen."

"Ever work out before?"

"No, ma'am."

WHAT ARE REFERENCES GOOD FOR?

"Then you haven't any references?"

"No'm."

"American?"

"Yes'm. I was born in Ohio."

"I've got two places—one as cook and one for general housework—but you wouldn't do for either of them. I really haven't anything for you just now. I'm real sorry too." She kept moving briskly about as she talked. "You might come in again, inside of a week, if you like, if you don't get a place before, and I may have something for you. If any one comes in I'll tell 'em about you. Are your parents in the city?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You ought to have some easy place at first. You're too little and not strong enough for much. But don't you go across the street!"

"Why not?" said I in surprise, for her manner was so emphatic. "What's over there?"

THE RIVALS.

"You haven't been there, have you?"

"No, not yet; but why shouldn't I go?"

"O, there's another employment agency over there on the corner, and don't you go over. That woman will make you pay 50 cents and keep you hangin' on week after week and won't get you no good place neither," with a decided and contemptuous sniff.

"Ain't it a nice place?"

"O, yes, *nice* enough. It's kept by a man named Leavens and he hires this woman to run it. Her name's Robbins. But just you keep away from there and you'll keep your money in your pocket. That's *my* advice"—emphatically. "I don't think you've got any money to waste."

"No, I haven't."

"Well, keep away from there. Be sure, now, and you might drop in next week. I'll try and get something for you."

I bade her good morning and left, thinking that I should like to go to the place I had been told to stay away from. I looked across the street and saw where it was, but rather than hurt the lady's feelings, for she had been so kind, I walked around a whole block that I might enter the house without her knowledge.

A SENSITIVE GIRL ON THE RACK.

Though Proud and Timid She Is Put Up, Inspected, and Disposed Of.

This intelligence office looked much more business-like than did Mrs. Van Duzer's. It was on the corner of Warren avenue and Paulina street. The front door stood invitingly open and a flight of steps led thereto. A large sign, with the words, "S. Leavens, Employment Bureau," hung upon the front of the house, while another to the same effect, but much smaller, hung upon the steps.

I walked in at the gate and up the steps, followed by a young colored girl, who, unlike me, walked in unceremoniously. But I found the bell-handle and gave it a good, sound jerk, whereupon a voice from the inside called, "Come in."

I entered a hall from which two doors opened. I started to walk into the room in front of me but stopped, for it was occupied by a girl of about my own age who was making a piano groan like a passing spirit.

I turned to the other door and found myself in what appeared to be a lawyer's office, and more than expected to see a sign: "Divorces Secured While You Wait." A gentleman was writing at a desk, so I passed into the next room, and, with the feeling that as a man condemned to be hung always got what he pleased for breakfast, so I, about to be fleeced, according to Mrs. Van Duzer's account, consoled myself with the most comfortable chair in the room.

HAD SHE A HISTORY?

On a sofa directly opposite me sat a peculiar-looking girl of an uncertain age. Her skin was dark almost to swarthiness, and her hair was black and stringy. She wore a black hat down over her eyes, and appeared decidedly uncomfortable, for she was under inspection.

The greater number of the girls I had seen had worn such stolid or indifferent looks under similar circumstances that I watched this one with considerable interest. She stared straight in front of her, spoke only when spoken to, and had a hopeless, desperate look. Her hands kept clasping and unclasping excitedly in her lap, and I knew as surely as if I had seen her on the rack of the Inquisition that this girl was being put to the torture. There was a history back of this extreme sensitiveness. The two ladies seemed totally unconscious of her distress. And yet I felt that strong as her emotion was more was repressed. She fascinated me.

"Yes, this is the girl I had in mind when I spoke to you," said one of the ladies, and from the air of proprietorship of the house and of the girl in front of me I rightly concluded she was Mrs. Robbins. She was talking with a nice-looking young lady.

"I think you will like her, for she does not go out much and is quiet and steady."

The young lady examined her curiously and coolly, while those great eyes stared hopelessly outward.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

"She appears to be quiet, and that is just what we want. Do you think you could do the work for three people?" turning to the girl.

"Yes, ma'am," in a dull, colorless voice.

"You can cook, wash, and iron?"

"Yes, ma'am."

Again addressing Mrs. Robbins: "The last girl we had was a most miserable cook. I hope this one is better. She has good references?"

"Yes. Have you them with you, Mary?"

Mary! So her name was Mary. It ought to have been Hortense. I looked around the bare office walls to see if there were anywhere a bit of mysterious writing—"Lady Deadlock, murderess."

But "Mary" thrust her hand somewhere into the folds of her ample skirt and drew out a paper which Mrs. Robbins gave to the young lady.

"This is entirely satisfactory," remarked that individual. "My mother will be at home after 6, and if Mary will come over to see her we will probably keep her. The work surely cannot be heavy when there are only three of us."

"Mary, will you go to see the lady?" asked Mrs. Robbins.

"Yes, ma'am."

MRS. ROBBINS GETS THE FIFTY CENTS.

A Diplomatic Intelligencer Who Knows How to Coax In the Fees.

Mrs. Robbins then had some conversation with the colored girl, and at last turned her attention to me.

"You want to get a place?" said she. "What kind of work do you want?"

"I don't know."

"As second girl or nurse girl, perhaps?" I nodded acquiescence to Mrs. Robbins' surmises.

"Well, I really haven't anything for you. Do you live in the city?"

"Yes'm, I do now."

"How long have you been here?"

"Only a few days."

"You don't know many people, then?"

"No, ma'am."

"There are lots of ladies, you know, like to get a young girl who is strange in the city, just as you are, for the city girls are so awful fast and go out so much at night."

O, Mrs. Carpenter, and Mrs. Colby, and divers other keepers of intelligencers, among your numerous clients have you met no such ladies? As for all the city girls being fast, I thought of the numbers of timid, crushed, despairing ones I had seen. The girl who had just left was exceedingly slow, but sure. At any rate, that was a sweeping statement for Mrs. Robbins to make.

"What references have you?" said Mrs. Robbins, abruptly breaking into my train of thought.

REFERENCES NOT NECESSARY.

"I haven't any at all. I never worked away from home."

"Well, that won't make so much difference with some people. You ought to have an easy place at first, where the mistress would work with you until you learn. Don't you think you had better register and then come in again? I'll try to find a place for you."

References really didn't matter! The registry fee of a girl without references was as good as that of a girl with them. With Mrs. Van Duzer's friendly warning in my mind I said:

"Register! How's that?"

Mrs. Robbins sighed for such ignorance.

"I mean let me put your name and address down, so if I get any place I can let you know."

"Yes, you can do that if you like."

"Well, but you must pay me 50 cents for the trouble. Can you do that? It will last four weeks."

And if Mrs. Robbins should hear of a place a day after the four weeks had expired her obligations to me would be non est.

"I ain't got no money to throw away," I said in English which I thought appropriate to the occasion.

"Of course not. I'm going to get you a place as soon as I can. Will you register?"

"I don't know. No, I don't believe I will," I continued.

SHE GETS THE FEE AT LAST.

She kept her patience and resumed her seat, but it was really strange how quickly she had something for me when she discovered that I would not register without something more definite.

"There was a lady in yesterday," she resumed, "who told me to look up a nurse girl for her. She didn't want one right away, but soon. You might go there and see what she thinks of you. It's a real nice place, and I know you'd like it. Come over and register, then I'll give you her address and a note to her so you can go and see her. Her name is Mrs. —— and she lives at —— Park avenue."

I went over to the desk with her, gave her an address and 50 cents. In return she wrote a short note to Mrs. ——, saying that she liked my appearance for a nurse girl, and sent me hoping that Mrs. —— would be pleased.

She accompanied me clear to the front door, with her hand patronizingly on my shoulder, giving me minute directions as to how to find the place.

"You must be sure and come back here whether she engages you or not, so's we'll know what to do. When you get there, if Mrs. —— isn't in just wait for her, and don't tell the other servants what your business is about. Be sure and come back."

I said "All right," and left. It is needless to say that she has not seen me since.

NOT DIFFICULT TO GET A GOOD PLACE.

Mrs. Hadfield of Warren Avenue Engages a Nurse Girl Without References.

By following her directions I readily found Park avenue, and, after quite a walk, rang the bell at No. —. The door opened, and Mrs. —— stood before me. She was a rather tall and slender blonde, and regarded me kindly as I handed her the note and explained my errand.

"I hardly know what to say," said she. "I do want a nurse girl, that's certain." I followed her into the prettily-furnished parlor, and we both seated ourselves. She regarded me curiously a moment, and then said: "I did not think she would send me any one so soon. The girl I have is anxious to please, and does all her work well. But I want her more to take care of the children than anything else, and she seems so quiet."

"How many children have you?"

"Four, but you would only have to look after the two youngest. Children need to be amused and talked to, you know, and this girl does not seem to know how to go about it."

WILLING TO TAKE HER.

She then asked me, substantially, the same questions that others had asked, saying: "You are American, by your talk."

She did not seem to object seriously that I had no references, and said:

"I like your appearance very much, and would engage you, but I don't want to turn away the girl I have without first giving her an opportunity to get a good place, for she is faithful and does not go out much. My cook, though, is out every night, I guess."

"I like children," said I.

"You do?" with a smile. "Well, how would it do, since you are in no hurry, to wait a few days. I can let the lady in the employment agency know by the first of next week and you can go there and see."

"Very well," said I, and rose to go. She accompanied me to the door, saying that I should likely hear from her in a few days, and bade me a pleasant good morning.

In my own proper person if Mrs. —— had stated that she had a nurse girl who was quiet and faithful and who didn't go out much I should have informed her that she had better keep her, since she had a treasure. These are qualities not to be considered lightly against another girl's capacity for talking "tootsy-wootsy" jargon.

But, as for myself, I was developing a fatal facility for getting work without special qualifications or credentials. Surely, if it were so easy for me it would not be hard for others, the shop and factory girls who lead such miserable existences on starvation wages.

THEY DON'T WANT TO DO SHOP WORK.

"Girls Who Behave Themselves Have No Trouble in Finding Good Homes."

With a light heart and confident spirit I took my necessities and my face into the office of Mrs. May C. Williams, No. 449 Madison street, Room 1. My sun-blinded eyes could not discern much at first, but I soon found myself the object of the curious gaze of two girls who occupied the apartment.

"Where is the lady who keeps this place?" I inquired.

"Guess she's eatin' her dinner," said one, and continued her conversation with the other girl. I sat quietly waiting until my patience was exhausted, and to pass away the time I struck up a conversation with the girls.

"The lady's name is Mrs. Williams, ain't it?" said I.

"Yes," said the one who had before spoken.

"Does she live in there?"

"Yes."

"Is she nice?"

"Yes."

Dear me, I thought, can't I get her to say anything besides "yes"!

But suddenly she commenced of her own accord.

"You want to get a place?

"Yes, do you?"

"Yes, and when I does want one I jest comes to this lady and she gets me a good one."

"It's kind a hard now to get a place, for most everybody is out of town, you know," said the other.

"O, yes, harder now than it always is in winter, but there's lots even now as wants girls."

A GENTLE HINT.

"You've been to see this lady before?"

"Yes, both of us. We're old customers of hers. But I don't know whether she has anything fer us today or not. If she hain't fer us you may be pretty certain that she hain't fer you. She'll get us one first, I know," she said with a laugh which, though good-natured, as much as told me I might as well move on.

"Would you girls rather work out than do anything else, such as clerking?"

"O, yes, indeed!" both exclaimed emphatically, and the one who had before done most of the talking said:

"I wouldn't clerk in no shop, no, not for anything. If girls is good, behaves theirselves, and tries to please, they're sure to get good homes, and they gets more money, counting board, than most of the clerks does. And I don't think they has to work near so hard neither. I know I has never hurt myself a workin'," and she smiled broadly.

"They always ask about beaus, don't they?"

"Yes, and so silly too," said she. "They might know without askin', I think. Every girl in Chicago has a fellah."

"Except me," I put in.

She laughed. "O, you look as if you could ketch one if you tried. I don't believe you hain't got one, though."

"Do you ever get into places that you wouldn't like to stay in?"

"O, some places ain't so pleasant as others, but if I don't like it I don't stay. But all the places are nice enough that this lady sends us to."

"What kind of work do you want?"

"General housework or second work. It don't make much difference, for they're pretty much the same thing."

"I could have had a good place as nurse girl at $4 a week."

"O, you was silly not to take it," she exclaimed. "We don't expect more'n $2.50 or $3 a week," said she. "Why didn't you take it?"

"I'd a-had to be up nights."

"And a girl ain't no good in the daytime if she don't get her sleep."

THEY OBJECT TO CHILDREN.

"I was nurse girl for six months once, and I never will be one again," said the one who had hitherto been quiet. "I had to take care of two little children, and they weren't babies, neither. The youngest was nearly 3 years old. But I had to get down on the floor on my hands and knees and play horse. They would jest ride all over me and slap me to make me 'get up,' and I couldn't hit 'em back." Here she laughed. "And then, their mother was so nervous. If I was away from 'em two minutes she would call out 'Go right away and stay close by the children!' and if they was at the top of the stairs you'd think the house was a-fire by the way she'd scream for me to 'catch 'em quick for fear they'd fall.' O, I never was so sick of anything in my life."

"Well, I wish that lady would hurry up and come. Do you live with your parents?" I said.

"No, I don't. My sister just got married six weeks ago and I'm with them. You bet, I have it easy, too. They'd like me to stay with 'em."

"That's nice," said the other. "My mother and father is dead, and when I haven't got a place I stay with my aunt and uncle."

"Have you ever worked out before?" said one to me.

"No, never."

"Well, if you get a good place you'll be sure to like it. Girls what behave themselves is always respected and treated decent."

"I certainly hope so, but you think this lady has nothing for me?"

"I'm sure of it."

"I might as well try another, then. I'm tired waiting and guess I'll go."

"She'll be sure to be in soon now."

"I'm not going to wait, anyway. It's dinner-time and I'm hungry. Good-by." And I took my departure without getting to see the woman who kept the agency.

The girls I had been talking to were both nice-looking, one was indeed pretty and nicely dressed, and they were evidently entirely satisfied with their station in life.

WHY A LITTLE GERMAN GIRL CRIED.

Some Strange Scenes in Mr. Duske's Dismal Employment Agency.

I walked back to Halsted street and north on that great thoroughfare in quest of another agency, but found it not—only the announcement that the proprietor had moved. As I stood staring helplessly about me the bright idea of asking some one where to find an intelligence office struck me, and, as good luck would have it, the first person I accosted happened to be one who could give me the valuable information I sought.

I thanked the woman and proceeded on my way to the next block. Soon I saw a sign bearing the legend:

G. DUSKE,
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
170 N. HALSTED ST.

Below was placed a hand, a model of artistic skill and knowledge of anatomy, which pointed with prophetic finger up a dingy narrow stairway.

It was not without many misgivings that I opened a door and entered a room to confront a dozen girls crowded on benches, waiting. In the whole room there were but two faces that interested me in the least. One was of a blonde exceedingly pretty, but poorly dressed. I mentally consigned her to Mrs. Netta G. Rood's sympathetic graces. The other was a little German girl who, when I entered, was crying bitterly, but she soon ceased. To see a child weep—she was not more than 12—and in such a place, was enough to make angels lean from Heaven. Where is Mrs. Browning and her "Cry of the Children"?

Do you hear the little children weeping, O my brothers,
With a sorrow not of years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers'
And that cannot stop their tears.

Can the honorable members do nothing but read blue books?

THE PRESIDING GENIUS.

The room was dark, dingy, and dirty. Mr. G. Duske fully carried out his name in his establishment. There was no covering on the floor, and the girls sat there packed like sardines in a box. Another room opening into this fronted on Halsted street and was reserved for ladies in search of servants. In a doorway between the two rooms, with a small desk in front of him, sat G. Duske himself, a short man and not particularly pleasing to the eye.

I came into the back room and seated myself meekly on the back row, knowing that culprits in intelligence offices as well as at revivals, are searched for diligently in the most obscure places. And I was not mistaken, for G. Duske almost immediately fixed his eye on me and beckoned me to come forward. Wonder of wonders, his grim face relaxed into a smile!

"You want to get a place, mebbe?" he interrogated plainly, but with a pronounced German accent.

"Yes, sir."

"You're an American?"

"Yes, sir."

"So! What kind of work?"

"Second work or as a nurse girl, I guess."

"You wouldn't do for general housework, you think?"

"I'm afraid not, in a big family."

"Well, sit down, and we'll see what we can do."

He beamed on me, making his mustache more eloquent than the speech of Demosthenes. Evidently I had been taken into G. Duske's favor.

I looked about for a seat and found one by the little German girl. On the other side of me was a woman on the wrong side of 30 whose appearance I did not fancy. But I am not used to keeping quiet, and as introductions in intelligence offices are superfluous I presently said:

"You want a place?"

"Yes. I don't work in summer, but look up a good place before winter comes."

"O," thought I to myself, "a sort of aristocratic servant, as it were, who takes her vacations with the rest of le bong-tong."

A POOR LITTLE ORPHAN.

I now became aware that there was quite a conversation being carried on in the other room, and strained my ears to catch what was said, but in vain, for it was all in German and spoken in such a rapid manner that, although I understand the language slightly, I could not catch what was said. I heard but enough to tell that a lady wanted a servant, and the girl she was talking to was delicate, and though she wanted the place could not do the work. Soon the lady, who was a portly, elegantly dressed German, came to G. Duske and told him the girl would not do. The little girl next me had been an interested listener to all that had been said. I touched her on the arm and she turned.

"What kind of a place do you want?"

She smiled pleasantly, and I saw now that her face was really quite pretty.

"Do you not speak German?" said she in that tongue.

"Not very well," I answered in the same language. "You want to be a nurse girl?"

She nodded. I continued: "I know a good place where you would get $4 a week if you suited. It's in the North End, on Scott street."

"I know where that is, but it's too far."

"Too far from where?" I asked.

"My aunt."

"You love your aunt?"

"Yes, very much."

"Where are your parents?"

Her lip quivered and her voice trembled as she murmured, "All dead."

"O, I am so sorry," said I, earnestly. She saw that I meant it, and continued:

"My dear mother died two years ago; my father died one year ago; and my two little brothers died, too. I have no one but my aunt in the whole world."

When she finished her eyes were full of tears, and mine felt a little moist, I must confess, for the poor little German girl in that dark, dirty room, among the coarse women who sat around about, seemed so entirely alone and out of place. And her story in the broken German sounded even more sad than in cold English.

"WHO WILL GO INTO THE COUNTRY?"

Fifteen Girls Sneer at Several Offers of Situations—A Meek Applicant.

Just then a women entered who wanted a girl to go with her forty miles into the country, to a small hotel, where the work was easy. G. Duske laid the case before the girls. Five more had meanwhile come in.

"Who'll go into the country—forty miles into the country?" said he.

No one answered.

"Come, now," he continued; "don't all speak at once, but one at a time. Who'll go forty miles in the country?" Not a voice responded. He turned to me with a grin. "You want to go?" he questioned.

"No, thank you."

Again he turned to the girls. "Who'll go into the country! One of you wants to go, I know. It don' make no difference if it's a widow with one or two children. Now, don't all speak at once."

Not a voice replied. And one girl was so tickled at their being told to not all speak at once that her eyes twinkled, and happening to catch my eye we both tittered. G. Duske turned a mild but reproving glance in my direction and I subsided, wondering if I could possibly have been guilty of such an unheard of thing as to laugh in an intelligence office. Again he asked the same question with like result.

"Don't you want to go into the country?" said I to the woman on my left.

"No, you just bet I don't," was her reply.

Again G. Duske raised his voice. "Who wants a place on West Randolph street, near Union Park? Family not small, but all grown up and help with the work. Who wants to go? No one said a word.

DONT ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.

"Now, don't all speak at once, but one at a time."

Out of the seventeen girls there assembled not one wanted the place.

"Don't you want to go?" said he to a saucy old girl across the room.

"No, I don't," she said in German.

"Can't leave me, eh?" he replied.

"Yes, I can leave you," she exclaimed angrily, "and I'm going to. You won't see me back here again, and don't you forget it," her voice rising to an angry scream and shaking her fist at him.

"I won't forget it," he said, coolly.

The little German girl and I grinned, and the old girl glared at us as though she'd like to punch our heads.

Just then in came a gentleman. He had evidently been there before, for without asking his business G. Duske said, "Sit down," and immediately called out: "Who wants to go to Rosehill? Not the cemetery," he added, with a grin and a faint attempt at a joke, "but near there. I don't want any of you to go there just yet. Who wants to go to Rosehill?"

Again the same scene was enacted.

"Now, don't all speak at once," said he, "but one at a time. Who wants to go?"

The sight of the stolid, stupid girls all sitting there and staring at vacancy, as he again and again addressed them, all in vain, so tickled me that I was shaking with laughter. The rest saw nothing funny whatever; perhaps because there was nothing funny to see, but it seemed strange to me nevertheless. G. Duske caught my eye, looked grim a moment, then grinned.

"Don't you want to go?" he asked.

"Where is Rosehill?"

"Do you know where Lincoln Park is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well its out that way. Go and speak to the gentleman."

"Well," said I, and I arose and proceeded into the next room.

"You want a girl?"

"Yes, ma'am," said a big burly, pleasant-faced man in the meekest, most polite manner imaginable.

"Do you want me?"

"I'd like to have you go, ma'am," he said eagerly, evidently willing to take me "for better, for worse," etc.

"But I haven't a sign of a reference and no experience, either," said I.

"O, I'll take you anyway. What wages do you want?"

A SUSPICIOUSLY LIBERAL OFFER.

"What do you pay?"

"You can have anything you want."

"Good gracious!" thought I; "guess I'll go," but I kept cool and said:

"Where is Rosehill?"

"Well, it's near the cemetery; that is, my hotel is."

"Would the work be hard? I'm not big enough for much."

"Well, you are little, that's a fact, but I'll take you, and it's just this way. Some days there won't be anything to do and some days we'd be rushed."

"I'll take $4 a week," I said.

"Very well," meekly. "Just as you say."

"When do you want me? Are you coming back here again?"

"Not today, ma'am. But I'll be here in the morning at 9 o'clock."

"Very well, if you see me here I'll go with you."

"I hope you will, ma'am," said he, in a subdued manner, for I had been so impudent to him, in manner as well as words, just to see how he'd take it, that he seemed overawed by me.

"Well, good morning. You may see me tomorrow," and "you may not," I continued to myself. I went back to G. Duske, told him what arrangement we had made, and departed with the settled conviction that if girls are out of places it is their own fault, and they have no one else to blame, for any of the people in search of servants would have taken any one of the fifteen if one could have been found willing to go.

NORA MARKS.

GIRLS WHO WANT GOOD PLACES.

"Nora Marks" Has Shown Them that Such Places Are to Be Had.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 4.—*Miss Nora Marks:* I have read with great interest your articles in THE TRIBUNE, and would be glad to have you intercede for me. I inclose copy of a few lines received from a lady today. If the gentleman who wrote THE TRIBUNE, his letter being published under the title, "Can't Find a Girl, Though He Offers Every Advantage," has not secured some one, I would be pleased to hear from him at once. It is necessary I should secure a position now. I left Mrs. Pearson because I expected to be able to continue my studies. Though I am anxious to become—at some distant day—a teacher, lack of means compels me to "go out to service" until I can earn enough to carry me through. I can truthfully say (without boasting) that I am a good general cook. As such would expect at least $4.50 to $5 per week. Am 20 years old, enjoy excellent health, am not afraid of hard work. If you will kindly assist me in any way you will confer a great favor.

Death occurring in the family, I was obliged to spend money saved to defray my expenses this year. Mrs. Pearson has secured another, or I would gladly return.

[The name and address of the writer will be furnished on application to the proper persons.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

[Inclosure.]

To whom it may concern: It gives me great pleasure to write any word in regard to ——. She has been in my home for three months, taking care of my baby, and in that time she has watched him closely and carefully. During the absence of the cook she also served willingly and efficiently in the kitchen. In fact, I found her in every way obliging and of a sweet disposition, and it is a great trial to have her leave me to continue her studies.

MRS. ——,
Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Weatherby's Observations.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having read with interest "Nora Marks'" experience as a servant girl, I beg to offer my contribution to the good cause.

Believing that the servant had her trials and tribulations as well as the mistress I determined to make notes.

Accordingly, soon after arriving at this decision I accepted an invitation to spend the afternoon and evening at the house of a lady residing on one of the avenues, but before taking my departure I had ample opportunity to pity the servant girl, who had evidently made every exertion to please her mistress, and as a result had to hear a certain amount of fault-finding which was not merited, as the dinner was well cooked and served, the girl appeared tidy and clean, and was respectful in her demeanor. Her wages were $2.50. A few weeks later the girl left.

A North Side lady visited one of the North Side intelligence offices in search of a girl who could "cook, wash, and iron" for a family of five (the family had a second girl). One dollar was paid the proprietress. After a number of weeks had expired a woman came, who soon earned the name of Mrs. Porter, as she was discovered in the act of smuggling a quantity of porter into her room—was in a perpetual state of intoxication. She was discharged soon after the discovery was made.

Some girls will demand exorbitant wages and refuse to do *this* and *that*. They are impudent and never happy unless three or four men are hanging around the kitchen keeping them from their work.

Occasionally a girl can be found who will give entire satisfaction, one in whom the mistress can place entire confidence, but I believe they are scarce.

A second girl remained with a North Side lady of my acquaintance fifteen years and the cook thirteen years. Both girls applied for the places as thoroughly inexperienced but ready and willing to learn.

MRS. WEATHERBY.

A Note from Mrs. Rood's Daughter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to correct two or three mistakes made by Nora Marks in her statements regarding our office in this morning's TRIBUNE. My mother, Mrs. Netta G. Rood, was not at the office the day Miss Nora called. I interviewed the young woman myself, and am sure she asked me for some kind of hotel work. Had she not done so I would have offered her work in a private family. Looking on my schedule I selected from my hotel orders the Hotel le Grande, knowing it was a desirable place, and about the only one I would care to send a young girl to who was a stranger in the city. Had my mother been here she would probably have advised Miss Nora to take housework in preference to hotel work, notwithstanding she asked for it. Mamma's article following as it did I feel as if I ought to exonerate her from the charge of doing what she advised others not to do—namely: sending young girls, strangers in the city, to hotels, restaurants, etc. Any one knowing the middle-aged, dignified Mrs. Rood would hardly recognize the description of her as being young, blonde, and gushing.

Respectfully, CARRIE A. ROOD.

["Nora Marks" spoke to an elderly lady in the front office, who said Mrs. Rood was busy. When a few moments later a young lady, "blonde" but not "gushing," came in and sat down at the desk Nora went forward and stated her errand. She did not "ask for some kind of hotel or any particular kind of work." Nora was going to take anything that turned up in an intelligence office, and acquiesced in all suggestions made. The hotel in question proved a thoroughly desirable and safe place, and no apologies are due for sending Miss "Nora" there. Mrs. Netta G. Rood herself could not have been more discreet than was her daughter in thus disposing of her applicant. As "Nora" had never seen Mrs. Rood and the transactions were carried on in her name, even to a business card being stamped with a rubber stamp in "Nora's" presence with Mrs. Rood's name, the mistake as to identity is accounted for. "Nora Marks" believes that Mrs. Rood's agency places girls with great care and discretion, and so expressed herself in the article alluded to.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Sympathy for Judge Terry.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 4.—At a meeting of citizens and business men at this place last night, which is the home of Judge David S. Terry, who was arrested yesterday for contempt of the United States Circuit Court, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for him in his misfortune and tendering their services to effect his honorable release from confinement.

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ALL AT 25c PAIR.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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Fall Overcoats all styles and prices.

Furnishings. Dressy men, and particularly admirers of handsome Neckwear will find our new fall line the very richest in the market—Fall Underwear and Hosiery—Dress Shirts.

Hats. Fall stock of Hats ready, if you must buy now, but prefer you to wait a day longer. Best makers represented; correct styles only, none of last season's goods.

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Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

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In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always prompt and satisfactory in their results.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a

Cathartic

for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them."—Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Voulliemé, Hotel Voulliemé, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Can It Fly?—171 and 173.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
New York and London,
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But a limited edition has been printed of this well-known work, which has for a number of years been out of print, and of this edition a portion only has been secured for American readers.

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171 and 173.

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Excels in its sweetness of tone, perfect repeating action, and great power. It is preferred by the best artists above all others. Examine them before purchasing.
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WILL IT RAIN TODAY? Is a question that can be answered by one who suffers from Corns and Bunions, as the approach of rainy weather is usually indicated by agonizing pain. If such sufferers wisely and use Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters, such weather indications disappear. These Plasters afford immediate relief and secure rest and comfort to the sufferer. Sold by all druggists. ☞ Use Benson's Plaster for Rheumatism and Backache.

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25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectionery Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ [illegible]

BLAINE ON TEMPERANCE.

THE MAINE STATESMAN GIVES THE PROHIBITIONISTS A WHACK.

Fallacy of Seeking to Aid Their Cause by Contributing to Democratic Success—Republican State Conventions in New Hampshire and Colorado—Democratic State Nominations in Connecticut—The Gubernatorial Situation in Minnesota—Other Political Notes.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 4.—James G. Blaine addressed an audience here today, speaking principally upon the tariff. Alluding to the prohibition question, he said:

Maine for the last thirty-seven years has been under a prohibitory law. I think the State has derived great advantage from it; I think the State is far richer and far better. But we have a party now coming in and telling us in effect that Maine had better not pay any attention to prohibition until we can organize a National party, and we can suspend temperance in Maine practically till we convert Texas and Alabama. That is precisely what this National Prohibition party means, for those who talk frankly avow that they intend to defeat the Republican party and bring the Democratic party in power as a temperance movement. [Laughter.] Going to take the Democratic party in Maine to promote temprance. [Laughter.] And this Prohibition party, outside of prohibition, is entering into partnership with the Democratic party to defeat the Republicans, if that were possible, in Maine; to elect that saintly embodiment of prohibition and temperance, David B. Hill, Governor of New York, and all over the country to stab the Republican party in the back and in the dark in order, they say, that the Democratic party shall be brought into power. Then there will be a reaction against the Democrats, and by some political process of which the working is not yet apparent the National Prohibitionists will come into power. Fellow-citizens, the Republicans of Maine have worked many years in and for temperance reform, and will not turn back from the good cause. But the immediate work this year is to defend the system of protection and insure good wages to labor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

David H. Goodell of Antrim Nominated for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention met here today. A. Haynes of Lake Village was the Permanent Chairman. His speech was devoted to a scathing attack upon the Administration. Referring to the civil service workings in New Hampshire, he said:

Under the new system, for every known and convicted criminal today held by our State Prison we can name his counterpart in crime nominated to public office by the President. There are murderers and forgers, robbers and thieves, embezzlers and wife-beaters, bribers and blackmailers, and so on through the list, and they numbered at the last count 218, with several back districts to hear from.

The candidates for Governor were: John B. Smith of Hillsboro, Hiram A. Tuttle of Pittsfield, David H. Goodell of Antrim, W. L. Melcher of Laconia, Albert S. Twitchell and John A. Spaulding of Nashua. Seven ballots were taken. In the early balloting Tuttle was in the lead. Goodell was nominated on the seventh by a combination with Smith's supporters with 355 votes, 54 more than necessary.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Republican party in New Hampshire indorses the platform adopted at the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The tariff question is the leading issue of this campaign, and, believing it essential to the welfare of our country that the merits of protection should be defended against assaults of free trade at home and abroad, we invite the cooperation of all who believe in the enactment of laws for the protection of our industries from the competition incident to the free importation of the products of the pauper labor of the Old World, of our laborers from unjust exactions of employers, our property owners from the attacks of anarchy and communism, and of all classes from the evils of immorality and illiteracy.

We ratify the choice of the Republican National Convention in the selection of Harrison and Morton as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and commend to the people of New Hampshire the nominees of this convention as men worthy in every respect of their support.

[David H. Goodell, the nominee for Governor, is a native of Hillsboro, about 50 years of age, and an extensive manufacturer at Antrim. He has been a member of the Legislature and also in the Governor's Council. He is at present President of the New Hampshire State Temperance Union.]

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

Luzon B. Morris Nominated for Governor and Cleveland Indorsed.

LUZON B. MORRIS..........Governor
JOHN S. KIRKHAM......Lieutenant Governor
HENRY BISHOP............Secretary of State
JAMES G. MARTIN..................Treasurer
NICHOLAS STAUB..................Controller

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—The Democratic State Convention met today. The platform adopted indorses the President in general and his tariff measure in particular; congratulates the Democrats of the House upon the passage of the Mills bill; denounces any duty upon raw materials as a burden upon both the manufacturer and the consumer, and devotes an entire plank to the evils of the duty on wool; indorses the President for "placing the commercial relations of the people of the United States and Canada upon an equality," and declares in favor of the secret ballot; and favors a revision of the Constitution, that State officers may be elected by a plurality vote.

The name of Luzon B. Morris was presented for Governor, and a ballot resulted in his nomination. John S. Kirkham of Newington was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Henry Bishop for Secretary of State, and for Treasurer James G. Martin was unanimously chosen. Nicholas Staub of New Milford was unanimously chosen for Controller. The Electors at Large are A. E. Burr of Hartford and E. B. Manning of Meriden.

[Ex-Judge Luzon B. Morris is a lawyer of New Haven, about 60 years old. He has represented that city four terms in the State Legislature, and has been Judge of the Probate Court. He is a prominent member of the Central Congregational Church. He has been the trustee of many estates, and has handled many hundreds of thousands of dollars in their settlement. He is wealthy.]

COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Hosea Townsend of Custer County Nominated for Congress.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention was called to order in the Grand Opera-House at 10:30 today by ex-Senator Tabor, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Ex-Gov. Routt was made Permanent Chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Hosea Townsend of Custer County was nominated for Congress. The names of ex-Senator Tabor, Dr. David Moore, W. J. A. Cooper, Wolfe Londoner, and N. H. Meldrum were presented to the convention for the nomination for Governor. A recess till 8:30 was taken.

In the evening adjournment was taken until tomorrow, no business being transacted.

A BREACH IN VIRGINIA.

Rival Republican Factions Each Hold a Convention in the Second District.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—The Republicans of the Second District today renominated George E. Bowden for Congress. The main interest was in the appointment of a Presidential Elector from this district, the contest being between George A. Martin, who was elected by the Mahone faction of the Republican State Convention held in Petersburg last May, and Gen. V. D. Groner, who was appointed to that place by the bolters or Wise wing of the party. After an exciting contest the Mahone Elector was chosen. After the adjournment of the convention tonight Groner's supporters in the convention and the contesting delegation who had been refused admission by the regular organization, forty-six in number, held a meeting and indorsed Gen. Groner as Elector and nominated Sandy Williams (colored), Sheriff of Elizabeth City, for Congress in opposition to Mr. Bowden.

SPEAKERS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Illinoisans Prominent Among Those Selected—Where They Are to Speak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Republican National Committee has concluded the selection of speakers for the campaign, and this evening turned in the list of names to the State Executive Committees. The dates for each are already fixed, and the list shows that they are carefully distributed, principally throughout this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The dates run into the first days of November, and not a city, town, or hamlet in these three States has been omitted. Among the names are Daniel P. Baldwin, Logansport, Ind.; B. K. Bruce, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. W. Berry, Quincy, Ill.; Gen. Denis F. Burke, New York City; P. T. Barry, Chicago; Gen. James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Austin Blair, Michigan; A. B. Campbell, Topeka, Kas.; J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb.; Gov. J. B. Foraker, Ohio; ex-Gov. Foster, Ohio; Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; Gen. W. H. Gibson, Tiffin, O.; Congressman Roswell G. Horr, Michigan; John A. Kasson, Iowa; Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; Hans Mattson, St. Paul, Minn.; Gen. J. B. Obeirne, New York City; George A. Sheridan, New York City; G. R. Peck, Topeka, Kas.; Alexander Sullivan, Chicago; Gen. J. S. Robinson, Columbus, Ohio; C. H. Ultman, Denver, Colo.; R. R. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.; and Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

Impossible to Forecast the Action of the Convention Today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention will meet here tomorrow. The battle between the three leading candidates to head the ticket will be bitter. It has been on for the last six months, and up to twenty-four hours before the convention will convene shows no sign of abatement. The friends of McGill say they believe McGill to be the successful man. The friends of Merriam and Scheffer say the same. The leading politicians in different parts of the State began to arrive in St. Paul yesterday morning. Last night the number was slightly increased and the arrivals this morning made quite a successful showing in the lobby of the Merchants' Hotel, the political headquarters. The out of town politicians had little information to give out. They were as anxious seekers after information regarding the situation as the reporters. The better posted men in St. Paul say that McGill will lead on the first ballot, with Merriam second, Scheffer third, and Gilman fourth. The Merriam men are seemingly doing the hardest work. Merriam's lieutenants buttonhole every arrival as soon as he enters the hotel. The Schefferites appear a bit downcast, though they claim they are not beaten by any means. There is a plausible rumor today that the Scheffer men, if they find the Teuton cannot win, propose to dictate which man shall. The story is that Scheffer proposes to throw his strength to McGill in the event that he cannot win, in order to beat his banker opponent, Merriam. Scheffer's strength, provided he can deliver it, added to McGill's would nominate the latter. And the story is that the Teuton has his following so well in hand that he can place it where he pleases. The majority of his delegates are Democrats. If they find they cannot name Scheffer they are said to be in favor of nominating the weakest man, so that E. M. Wilson, the Democratic candidate, may beat him. They pick the present Executive out of the list as the easiest man for Wilson to down. In addition to Gilman, N. E. Rice and H. B. Strait were discussed today as likely Gubernatorial timber.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Wisconsin Democratic Convention to Meet in Milwaukee Today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—James B. Doe Jr. of Janesville was selected this afternoon by the State Central Committee as Temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in the West Side Turn-Hall tomorrow noon. A lively fight is expected over the seating of the Fond du Lac delegation. In the Fond du Lac County Convention last Saturday the anti-Bragg crowd bolted, and at a second convention selected a contesting delegation which will present their claims to the convention tomorrow. James Morgan of this city, who is prominently mentioned as the nominee for Governor, will have a stronger opponent in John D. Putnam of the Eighth District than has been anticipated, many of the delegates already here expressing a preference for Putnam.

Lincoln Hall was crowded to the doors tonight by a Republican gathering under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club. W. D. Hoard, the Republican nominee for Governor, was the speaker of the evening, and was enthusiastically received.

John Jarrett and Robert Schilling entertained a large audience at the West Side Turn-Hall by a debate on the tariff question.

Gen. Palmer in Roodhouse.

CARROLTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. John M. Palmer spoke at Roodhouse this afternoon. He had been unofficially announced to be there a week ago, and that blunder thinned today's crowd and enthusiasm materially. The Roodhouse, Carrollton, Whitehall, and Jerseyville Democratic Clubs made a straggling parade. The meeting was held in the park. Gen. Palmer spoke about two hours, making his usual speech. A. J. Bell, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Scott Wike, candidate for Congressman, and others were announced to address the crowd this evening, but failed to appear.

The Republican Nominees Indorsed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Select Committee of the Union Labor party, in session here tonight, decided to indorse the Republican candidates for Railroad Commissioners. The convention made no nominations for these offices when the rest of the State ticket was named some weeks ago. The members also expressed themselves as opposed to fusion with the Democrats and in favor of a straight Union Labor ticket on all other candidates except Railroad Commissioners.

Powderly Not Going Into Politics.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In an interview at Scranton tonight General Master Workman Powderly emphatically denied the story that he intended to resign and take the stump for Harrison, saying such a step on his part would be fatal to the interests of the order of which he is the head. Concerning Lichtman's resignation, Mr. Powderly said it would have no effect upon the order because the Knights have been so thoroughly drilled that they can leave politics and politicians alone, and will naturally rebel at any attempt to compromise the order. Mr. Powderly is a protectionist and will vote as he thinks.

A Labor State Ticket in Nebraska.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 4—[Special.]—At the Union Labor State Convention here today ex-Gov. David Butler was nominated for Governor and a full State ticket was placed in the field. About one-half of the counties of the State were represented.

Judge Thurman Leaves for the East.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—Judge Allen G. Thurman, his son Allen W. Thurman, his grandson Allen G. Thurman Jr., Beriah Wilkins, and press representatives left tonight for the East to attend the New York and Newark, N. J., meetings of Thursday and Saturday evenings.

General Political Notes.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri nominated Judge W. W. Edwards for Congress.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First Iowa District nominated John J. Seerley of Burlington for Congress.

Ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter left Indianapolis last night for Farmer City, Ill., where he is to address a Republican meeting this afternoon.

A mass convention of Prohibitionists held in Adrian, Mich., yesterday nominated C. M. Fellow of Sharon, Washtenaw County, for Congress and put a ticket in the field for Lenawee County.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First Iowa District was held at Columbus Junction yesterday. J. J. Seerley, at present solicitor of Burlington, was unanimously nominated for Congress.

The La Salle County Republican Convention was held yesterday in Ottawa. The nominees for Representatives from the Twenty-third Senatorial District are L. M. Sawyer of Streator, present Representative, and David Ross of La Salle. The first is a farmer. Ross is a coal operator.

The Republican Convention of Ford County in Gibson City yesterday nominated F. L. Cook of Paxton for State's Attorney, J. F. G. Helmer of Paxton for Circuit Clerk, W. A. Bicket for Coroner, and J. R. Lewis for County Surveyor. Col. Charles Bogardus of Paxton was indorsed for State Senator and James Ogierie was recommended to the Senatorial Convention for Representative.

The Republican Senatorial and Representative Convention of the Thirtieth Senatorial and Representative District will be held in Clinton, Ill., Sept. 21. There will be one candidate for Senator and two for Representatives nominated. M. W. Matthews of Urbana will be nominated for Senator and Capt. Julius A. Brown of Piatt County and W. H. Ogilvie of De Witt County for Representatives.

The Republican club in Manistee, Mich., has erected a "Harrison and Morton" pole and a log cabin in the centre of the city. The cabin is lighted with electric lights and has a "Harrison and Morton" gas-jet on the roof, with the typical "coon" also. There is kept a Republican roll for signatures, with which it is intended to decorate the walls. The Democracy there are looking rather blue.

THE ALLEY ROADS' MONEY.

It Is in City Treasurer Plautz's Hands.

Controller Burley is sighing for the return of Ald. Wetherell to the city. The Alderman and Mr. Burley are fast friends, and when they meet they form a mutual admiration society. But it is not on account of friendship or admiration that Mr. Burley wishes to see Mr. Wetherell again in Chicago. It is purely a matter of business. Ald. Wetherell is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, and Mr. Burley wants that committee brought together at once in order to secure possession of that $100,000 put up by the South Side Rapid Transit Company—the Alley "L" Company. Mr. Burley has appealed personally and officially to Mr. Plautz to turn the money into the City Treasury, but without result. He thinks that if the Finance Committee meets it will order Plautz to do as he wishes in the matter, and that it will recommend the passage of an order by the full Council if necessary.

Mr. Burley said yesterday: "It is Mr. Plautz's duty to place this $100,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the City's control. He has had the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who is officially his legal adviser, as well as mine to that effect. I can't understand his hesitation in the matter."

The Controller then submitted some correspondence which has passed between himself and Mr. Plautz on this matter. Aug. 16 Controller Burley wrote to Mr. Plautz directing him to turn into the City Treasury the $100,000 deposited with him by the Rapid Transit Company, and inclosing an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the money should be so deposited. In reply Mr. Plautz says that it has always been his opinion that "the said sum of money ($100,000) is deposited with the City Treasurer in trust, to be paid into the City Treasury only upon a failure of the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company to comply with the provisions of the ordinance under which said money was deposited. . . . Without wishing to be refractory," Mr. Plautz continues, "and with all due deference to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel" and "having due regard to my own personal responsibility" he prefers, he says, "to abide by the opinion of my own counsel" (Judge Sidney Smith and Mr. Fred Forch). The opinion of the latter he sends with his reply. In this opinion Messrs. Smith and Forch say: "We are of opinion that you hold in your official capacity as City Treasurer the $100,000 deposited with you by the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit & Railroad Company; but that you hold those funds as trustee under the agreement between said company and the City of Chicago formed by the ordinance and its acceptance."

Corporation Counsel Green holds an opposite view. In accordance with his opinion the Controller has written to Treasurer Plautz, saying: "The $100,000 deposited as per your [monthly] statement by the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Company is in the City Treasury, and should appear as part of the balance on hand. The amount so deposited is ordered deposited with the City Treasurer, and not with you as an individual, and when the money is, under the provision of the ordinance, to be paid back it must be paid from the City Treasury in the usual way. In future you will return said $100,000 as part of the balance on hand, that your balance may agree with the books." This is plain language, but Mr. Plautz disregards the demand of the Controller. All the members of the Finance Committee in the city sustain Mr. Burley. So does the Mayor. Ald. Dixon, a member of the committee, said he regarded the action of Mr. Plautz as extraordinary and unwarrantable.

THE VIADUCT QUESTION.

Reiter & Conley of Pittsburg are the lowest bidders for the superstructure of the Twelfth street viaduct extension from Clark to State street, and Commissioner Swift yesterday telegraphed them an acceptance of their bid at their figures, $109,348. They will no doubt stand by their bid. The next lowest figures are those of the Detroit Iron Works, $112,020. The proposed structure will be an extension of the viaduct approach to Twelfth street, which was abruptly ended on the east line of Clark street during the Harrisonian régime, apparently to accommodate the Western Indiana Road. The structure will be 58 feet 3 inches wide, having two roadways. As it will extend over the tracks of the Western Indiana and the Santa Fé roads those corporations will have to pay the entire cost of the superstructure, also of the substructure—some $18,000. It is, of course, intended that the viaduct shall not stop at State street. The intention is, and the agreement with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road means, that the viaduct is to be extended across State street to approaches north and south on Victoria alley between Wabash avenue and State street, the alley to be widened to the width of fifty feet, the grade of the approaches to be one in seventy. The section now to be contracted for will be completed April 1, 1889. Passenger approaches to the viaduct will be constructed on the west line of State street. The whole work will not cost the taxpayers a dollar. The railroads will have to pay not only for the viaduct and approaches but for damages also.

A great many West Side residents called on the Mayor yesterday to urge that a viaduct be built over the railroad tracks on West Madison street at its intersection with Rockwell street, as proposed by President Yerkes of the West Side cable road. Said the Mayor: "I am doing everything in my power to have a viaduct erected there. It is one of the main entries of the city and out beyond that point there is a great city growing up. A viaduct there will be a necessity soon, and I have telegraphed to the railroad officials to meet me Thursday, when I will see if they can't be induced to go ahead and build. By building now the people will be benefited and a great expense will be saved the city. If a viaduct is built after the railroad's buildings are up it will necessitate the city raising all those buildings and changing the machinery."

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Big Show in Columbus Opened Yesterday Under Auspicious Circumstances.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The opening of the Ohio Centennial Exposition took place this afternoon in the presence of 10,000 people. Mrs. Gov. Foraker touched the electric button that set the machinery in motion. The event celebrated the 100th anniversary of the State.

In the afternoon the immense amphitheatre held nearly 12,000 persons when Gov. Foraker called for quiet and began the exercises with the singing of the doxology, the immense audience being led by a well trained chorus of 1,400 children and the Elgin, Ill., military band. The children were dressed and arranged in their places in such a manner and in such colors as to give the appearance of an immense flag. The first chorus was the centennial song, which, to the tune of the "Year of Jubilee," gave account of the prosperity of the State and Nation. All through the song the audience showed a hearty appreciation of it, and at the conclusion Adjutant General Sim Dolphin of Massachusetts arose and called for three cheers for the children, and the visiting delegations, who sat on the front seats, arose in their places and cheered with a will.

Director General S. H. Hurst then presented the work of the Centennial Commission to the Governor, who in turn presented it to the public. His speech was a review of the progress and prosperity of Ohio, attention being paid to its prominence in mining and manufacturing, advancement in educational institutions, influence in National affairs, and patriotism to the National Government when it was in danger.

The children then sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," and aroused considerable enthusiasm, but when they came to the lines, "Still, still doth it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," they brought out tiny flags and waved them in the air. At the sight of the National flag under the circumstances the audience went wild for a moment, waving and cheering.

The Hon. Coates Kinney, the author of the well-known "Rain on the Roof," read the centennial ode, which considered the last 100 years in labor, knowledge, freedom, and peace, and was full of good points. The Elgin band and the chorus gave some selections. Mrs. Gov. Foraker touched the electric button and started the machinery, and the Ohio Centennial was under way.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

DOVER, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Leerdam, from New York, for Rotterdam.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Passed the Lizard, the Moravia, from New York, for Hamburg. Arrived, the Michigan (lost nine head cattle on voyage), from Baltimore. Passed Scilly Islands, the Ardanach, from Baltimore, for Lubeck. Arrived, the Keisler, from New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the State of Nevada, from New York.

GREENOCK, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Devonia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Westernland, from Antwerp.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Pieter De Coninck, from Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the St. Ronans, from New York.

THE BUSH NAG TOOK IT.

OSCEOLA SURPRISES THE HORSEMEN AT THE WEST SIDE PARK.

Fanchette, Hattie D., and Prophecy Also Land Their Races—The Chicago Stables Engage Jimmy McLaughlin for Next Season—Pittsburg Phil Said to Have Recouped His Losses of the Early Summer—Gossip of the Turf.

There were five interesting races at the West Side track yesterday, and a large attendance witnessed them. The first race brought J. B. Clay and John Daly to the wire in a nose finish, Clay winning. Fanchette won the second race, but it was after a drive with Gracie D., to whom she was conceding twenty pounds. Hattie D. captured the third event quite cleverly. In the fourth race Prophecy was the favorite and Storey second. Storey had the inside position and Prophecy second choice. Prophecy got away in front and Storey got shut off. Prophecy won by a length, and Storey, after getting shut off four different times, was a good fourth. Overton rode Lord Grosvenor, the favorite in the last race, and threw away the money invested on his mount. Going back after a false break, he took his horse forty yards behind all the others. Then he tried to run up. The result was that the others moved before he got to them, the drum tapped, and he was shut off. Osceola, a "bush" nag, with the usual pedigree—dam unknown—sprang out at the fall of the flag, and never was headed. He quit at the finish, and Lord Grosvenor nearly beat him under the wire. Had the favorite been near the front at the start he could not have lost. The summaries in brief are as follows:

First race, one mile and an eighth, selling—J. B. Day first, John Daly second, Balance third. Time, 1:55¾. Post odds: 3 to 1 the winner, 3 to 2 the second, 8 to 5 the third.

Second race, a handicap of one mile—Fanchette first, Gracie D. second, Roundabout third. Time, 1:43¾. Post odds: 8 to 5 the winner, 6 to 1 the second, 8 to 5 the third.

Third race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Hattie D., first, Vivian second, Golightly third. Time, 1:09¼. Post odds: 3½ to 1 the winner, 8 to 1 the second and third.

Fourth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Prophecy first, Ten Bug second, Union Jack third. Time, 1:37¾. Post odds: Even money the winner, 8 to 1 the second, 30 to 1 the third.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Osceola first, Lord Grosvenor second, Passion third. Time, 1:10¼. Post odds: 5 to 1 the winner, 2½ to 1 the second, 7 to 1 the third.

The report that Joe Hermann ("Paragon Joe") was ruled off in connection with the Linguist fraud was erroneous. The judges have reached the bottom of the case, and the facts will be given to the public in a few days.

There are five races on today's card. From this afternoon to the close of the meeting the first race will be called at 2 o'clock.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Bradford, Unique, and Sonoma Gratify Their Backers—Summaries.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The attendance today was fair, but it was, of course, small by comparison with yesterday's. The weather was all that could be desired for racing purposes. The track was in excellent condition and the sport capital. Hankins & Campbell, proprietors of the Chicago stable, after their trial of Jimmy McLaughlin, are so well satisfied with him that they have engaged him for next season at the same salary they are now paying, and the contract is now being drawn up by their lawyers.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: Little Minch, Bradford, Brother Ban, Brait, Lottie Wall, Bess, and King Crab. Bradford won in 1:27 2-5, Little Minch second, Lottie Wall third.

Second race, one and three-sixteenth miles—Starters: Stockton, Boaz, Little Minnie, Royal Arch, Himalaya, Carissima, Broughton, St. Valentine, Refund, Gallatin, Jennie McFarland, King B., Unique, and Ernest. Unique won in 2:02 2-5, Little Minnie second, Boaz third.

Third race, three-fourths mile—Starters: Kevena, Sonoma, Miss Cody, Chemise, Alaho, Minnie Palmer, Stephanie, Tigress filly, Madge filly, Coots, and The Lioness. Sonoma won, The Lioness second, Miss Cody third. Time, 1:17 3-5.

Fourth race, seven-eighths mile—Starters: Grimaldi, Lady Primrose, Estrella, Juanita colt, and Grisette. Juanita colt won, Estrella second, Grisette third. Time, 1:28 1-5.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Yum Yum, Gorgo, Peg Woffington, and Her Lilyship. Gorgo won, Yum Yum second, Peg Woffington third. Time, 1:55 3-5.

Sixth race, one and three-sixteenth miles on the turf—Starters: Elgin, Inspector B., Cambyses, Tittler, and Ten Booker. Tittler won, Cambyses second, Inspector B. third. Time, 2:04 4-5.

ENTRIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

First race, seven furlongs—Cruiser, 111 pounds; Clay Stockton, 101; The Lion, 104; Pocatello, 101; Now or Never, 104; Anomaly, 101; Belle d'Or, 108; Macbeth II., 115; Barrister, 104; Jack Cocks, 104; Leo H., 101; Manhattan, 104.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Juniata colt, 108 pounds; Diablo, 110; Blue Rock, 103; Florentine, 103; Infanta, 103; Beck, 103; Farmdale colt, 122; Fresno, 122; Philander, 103.

Third race, mile and a furlong—Fureus, 120 pounds; Belvidere, 120; Richmond, 110; Kaloolah, 109; Lelex, 108; Hypocrite, 108; Climax, 108; Badge, 107; Brother Ban, 103; Prose, 103; Gorgo, 109; Cruiser, 100; Leo H., 100; Gallifat, 98; Wynwood, 95; Ofalece, 90; Barrister, 98.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Joe Cotton, 98 pounds; Himalaya, 102; Jennie McFarland, 91; Ocean, 99; Laredo, 101; Allentown, 92; Pilot, 95; Mary T., 99; Amalgam, 100; Argo, 93; Grenodill Grenadier, 106; Mint Bloom, 89; Austriana, 103; Bill Bond, 105; Zeb Ward, 104; Waif, 89; Queen of Elizabeth, 105; Rowland, 113; Raymond, 108; Drake, 103; Broughton, 99.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Long Dance, 98 pounds; Queen of Trumps, 100; Glitter, 98; Miss Cody, 100; Dawdle colt, 98; Champagne Charley, 103; Marsac, 98; Enquiry, 95; Cartoon, 103; Once Again, 103; Radiant, 103; Forest King, 98; Ganymede, 98; Heron, 103; Village Maiden, 95; Lady Pulsifer, 95.

Sixth race, one mile on turf—Ballston, 124 pounds; Housatonic, 119; Banner Bearer, 131; Little Jim, 109; Long Branch, 109; Leo H., 116; Letretia, 116; McLaughlin, 119.

FALL MEETING AT DETROIT.

The Sport Opened with a Perfect Track, and Some Good Time Was Made.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—The fall meeting of the Detroit Driving Club began today. The track was perfect, but the weather was threatening and the attendance light. Summaries:

First race—National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association Special Stakes, 3-year-olds, value $880:

Allegetta	1	2	1
Diplomacy	2	1	3
Conmore	3	3	2
Redfern	dis		

Time—2:28¾; 2:28¾; 2:28¾.

Second race, 2:23 class, purse $1,000:

Gold Leaf	1	1	1
Billy Akerson	3	3	2
Hoodwink	2	2	3
Al S.	4	4	4

Lucy M., Hannis Jr., and George Cutler distanced.

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:24¼.

Third race, B. Stroh Brewing Company Stake, 4-year-olds:

Bessie P.	1	1	1
Fairfax	3	2	2
Minerva	2	3	3
Tyrolean	dis		

Time—2:35; 2:31; 2:29.

Fourth race, N. T. H. B. A. Juvenile Stakes, 3-year-olds; value $1,070:

Trapeze	1
Mamigone	dis
Gurney	dis

Time—2:29¼.

Fifth race, N. T. H. B. A. Matron Stakes, 3-year-olds; value $910:

Bell Boy	wo

Time—2:31.

OTHER EVENTS ON THE TURF.

Opening Day at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—The attendance at the first day's races at Charter Oak Park was large. Many prominent horsemen were present from all parts of the country. Summary:

The 2:17 class, pacers, purse $1,000, divided:

Ed Annan	4	1	1	1
Charley Friel	1	2	2	3
Silver Thread	2	3	3	2
Doctor M	3	4	4	4

Time—2:19¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:18.

2:20 trotters:

Geneva S.	1	2	1	1
William	7	1	2	6
Jack	3	3	6	2
Mt. Morris	2	4	4	4
Cypress	4	6	3	3
Fred Folger	1	7	4	5
George C.	6	8	7	7
Mollie Mitchell	5	5	7 dr	
Morea	9	9	9 dr	
Uno	8 dis			

Time—2:20¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

The third race, the 2:22 trot, caused more excitement around the pool stands than either of the two other races. Before the start Ernest Maltravers sold favorite for a time, but the final sales were $180 for him against $400 for the field. The first heat, however, was taken by the black gelding Gean Smith in 2:19¼, lowering his record 2¾ seconds. The next two heats were captured by the bay gelding Protection in 2:19¼ and 2:22¼, respectively, and the race went over on account of darkness.

Trotting at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—At the fair grounds this afternoon there was a three-minute race. Following is the summary:

Gogebic b. s.	3	1	1	1
Daisy B., ch. m.	2	2	2	3
Arasene, ch. m.	4	4	5	2
Forest, b. g.	1	6	6	6
Durando, b. s.	6	3	4	4
Badger State, b. s.	5	5	3	5

Time—2:46; 2:42¼; 2:46; 2:45¼.

First Day on the Derby Course.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—This was the first day of the Derby September meeting. The race for the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes was won by J. Pritchard's filly by Bruce, out of Mrs. Jones. William Grosvenor's Windfall was second, and John Barris' Bret Harte third. The race for the Peveril of the Peak Stakes was won by Lord Cadogan's Astrologer. P. Renfrew's Sweetheart second, and Valentine's St. Helen third.

De Long Reinstated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—J. De Long, owner of Joe Mitchell and other horses, who was ruled off at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track Oct. 1, 1887, for the alleged pulling of Joe Mitchell in a selling race, has been reinstated. The Chicago stables, Messrs. Hankins & Campbell, proprietors, have signed James McLaughlin as first jockey for 1889.

Trotting at the Iowa Fair.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—Thirty thousand people attended the State Fair today. The weather was clear and cool and the track fast. Summaries: 2:25 trotting, mile heats, best three in five, purse $400—Wildmont won, Theta second, Capt. Seth third. Time, 2:29, 2:30, 2:28¼.

Three-year-old Stake race, trotting, best three in five, $220 added. Axtell won, Satilla second, Woodford Bell third, Lady Gay fourth. Time, 2:43, 2:34, 2:35¼, 2:38.

Running race, mile dash, purse $150—Wild Boy won, Lange and Willie C. tied for second and third, Prairie Queen fourth, Tom Berlin fifth. Best time, 1:46.

PITTSBURG PHIL IS EVEN.

The Plunger Said to Have Made Up His Losses of a Month Ago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The story of "Pittsburg Phil's" losses and his going crazy in consequence is the absorbing topic in sporting circles here. One theory advanced as to how such a story leaked out is to the effect that one day last week "Phil" telegraphed on here for some money, but owing to delays he did not get it in time. A friend of his volunteered the use of $2,000, but this was rejected on the ground that it was not anything like enough to visit a race-track with. The next day, however, the money arrived. It is thought that this conversation was overheard, and, together with the fact that the Pittsburg plunger had been sick for several weeks, gave rise to the highly sensational reports telegraphed from New York.

One of the plunger's particular friends said this evening: "These stories do the Pittsburg boy great injustice. Up to three weeks ago he was $27,000 loser, but he has pulled up since then and is now about even. There is no telling how much he won on Proctor Knott, but it was considerable. To be sure he has played in a little hard luck, just the same as any one else who keeps on betting, but to say that he's broke or anything like it is all wrong. He has at least $100,000 left and is as bright mentally as ever. People are a little off when they say Phil trusts to other people's judgment in sizing up a horse. He does nothing of the kind. He finds out his own pointers, and they are oftener right than wrong. I think if he lives he will be the richest sporting man in America."

THEY FOUGHT ON THE BRIDGE.

The Omaha Kid and George Siddons Meet Near Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Tom Miller, otherwise the Omaha Kid, and George Siddons of Peoria maneuvred all last night to elude the police and at 3 o'clock this morning fought an eight-round fight on the Allisonville bridge, twelve miles north of the city, for a purse of $200, Siddons winning on a foul. Three hundred men had paid $2 to witness the event. The sports left here at 7 o'clock in the evening for Crone's road house at Broad Ripple. There they were duly inspected to see that no officers were admitted and those who passed muster were directed up the river one mile into the swamps on the west side, where a big canvas pavilion had been erected. A flotilla of boats had been moored near the scene of battle by which to escape in the event of a raid by the police. At 10 o'clock the crowd was assembled. There had been a preliminary round by a pair of amateurs and the stars were about to enter the ring, when a posse of officers entered, the Captain at once announcing that he had come to stop the fight and would do so even if the arrest of all the spectators became necessary. Money, threats, and other inducements were offered, but the officers were obdurate and the crowd dispersed. An effort to arrest the principals failed, the pugilists escaping in carriages to the bridge five miles distant. At the bridge the conditions were somewhat revised, and the battle was made for $250, with three-fourths of the gate receipts for the winner. Two ounce gloves were used. The men were about equal weight at 118 pounds. They responded eagerly to the call of time, fearing another interference. Miller at once became aggressive and sought Siddons' head with some hard knocks, receiving soggy body blows in return. In the eighth round, after time had been called, Miller struck Siddons a blow in the face and forfeited the fight on a foul.

Cranston Knocked Out by Lindsay.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Jemmy Lindsay knocked Billy Cranston out in the second round in South Omaha last night. The fight lasted just four minutes. The battle was for the possession of the lightweight championship medal of Nebraska. Lindsay demonstrated his right to continued possession of it.

McAuliffe and Dacey to Fight in Six Weeks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Today the backers of Jack McAuliffe and Billy Dacey met the principals to argue a match. McAuliffe was eager to ratify a match to fight at 133 pounds for $1,000 in four weeks. Dacey and his backer objected to the fight coming off under eight weeks. McAuliffe finally agreed to fight in six weeks. Articles of agreement were then signed and $500 posted. The protocol calls for the men to battle in the last week in October within 500 miles of this city for $1,000, the *Police Gazette* diamond belt, and the lightweight championship of America. The men are to weigh 133 pounds, at a place to be selected by the stakeholder, twelve hours before entering the ring. The final deposit is to be posted in October, when the referee is to be selected. Dooney Harris will train McAuliffe and George Young will act as mentor for Dacey.

GENERAL SPORTING RECORD.

Good Time on the Wheel at Buffalo—Sporting Notes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The result of sports at the Exhibition grounds today were:

First race, bicycles, one mile, for professional tandem. Won by Allard and Lee, the Englishmen. Time, 3:16 3-5.

Second race, amateur bicycle race for novices; fifteen starters. Kenneth Brown of Cambridge, Mass., won, R. W. Jameson of Rochester second, W. B. Melley of Buffalo third. Time, 3:03 3-5.

Third race, ten mile amateur, L. A. W. championship—William Windel of Millburg, Mass., won easily; H. R. Winship, Chicago, second; Fred Midgely, Worcester, third. Time, 31:37 1-5.

Fourth race, one mile, professional, handicap—H. G. Crocker of Newton, Mass., won; Knapp, Denver, second; Eastwood, Denver, third. Time, 2:43 2-5.

Fifth race, mile amateur bicycle—Myer won, Baker second, Raisco third. Time 2:56 4-5.

Sixth race, two mile amateur State championship—Campbell won, Hall second, Iven third. Time 6:22 2-5.

Seventh race, three mile professional bicycle; first heat, worlds championship. Crocker won, Rowe second, Knapp third. Time 11:07 2-5.

Eighth race, three-mile amateur tandem—Browne and Crist won, Banker Brothers second, Adams and Ducker Jr. third. Time, 9:48 2-5.

Ninth race, two mile professional rovers' handicap—Allard won, Lee second, Seymour third. Time, 6:20.

Tenth race, three-mile amateur bicycle, Rochester vs. Buffalo—In first relay Charles P. Forbush, for Buffalo, took a header and broke his wrist. Race off.

Eleventh race, mile amateur tandem bicycle open—Banker brothers won, Hall and Davis second, Harris and Miller third, Time, 3:00 1-5.

Championship Chess Tournament.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—The National Chess Congress was well attended here on this the opening day. The forenoon was given to organization, which was made with the following officers: President, W. C. Cochran, Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, E. S. Rowse, Missouri; Charles A. Gilberg, New York; E. H. Underhill, New York; R. B. Keys, New Jersey; E. S. Humphreys, Massachusetts; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles F. Nordhoff, Cincinnati. Entries for the championship tournament are: Charles Moehle, Minnesota; Max Judd, Missouri; J. M. Tomlinson, Indiana; James F. Burns, Ohio; J. M. Hanham, New York; J. W. Showalter, Kentucky. Results of the afternoon and evening matches were: Moehle beat Hanham, Burns beat Tomlinson, Showalter drew with Judd, Hanham beat Tomlinson, and Judd beat Burns. The sessions are at the rooms of the Cincinnati Literary Club.

Shooting in the Wind.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—There was a brisk wind this morning, but some good scores were made. Corporal Heckman of Fort Porter made 179 out of a possible 200 at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards ranges, or two points less than the army record. For the three days' shooting Capt. Hamburg of the Twenty-third Infantry stands first with 461; Lieut. Dunn, Third Artillery, second, with 436; and Private Noon, Eleventh Infantry, third, with 431. Ten others have scores of 400 and above.

Schaefer at Billiards.

Schaefer & Burns' billiard hall was crowded last night by a large number of spectators, who came expecting to see John Thatcher score 200 points to Schaefer's 400 at balk-line billiards for a purse of $25. A business engagement prevented Thatcher's appearance, and Charles Parker took his place. The champion was in good form and scored his 400 points in thirteen innings. His largest runs were 138 and 127, with an average of 30 points. Tonight John Thatcher will play Schaefer and a good game is expected.

TRYING TO SECURE CO-OPERATION.

Knights of Labor and the Federation of Miners Endeavoring to Unite.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—An effort to procure coöperation between the Knights of Labor and the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers is to be made during the session of the latter organization which began here today. It is the fourth annual meeting of the federation, which was organized in this city, and now has district organizations in nearly all the States. Among the prominent officers who arrived today are Chris Evans of Ohio, Executive Secretary; John McBride, President of the Ohio District; Michael Moran, President of the West Virginia District; P. H. Donnelly, State Treasurer of Illinois District, and John Donahoe of Decatur, Ill. The Knights of Labor who are here to procure an indorsement of the action of their Cleveland meeting, which declared for a graduated scale of shorter hours of labor, the revision of the rate of pay based on tonnage, and the enactment of better laws for the protection of labor in mines, are: W. T. Lewis, Master Workman; George Harris, General Organizer for Ohio; and D. M. Hazleton, Organizer for Pennsylvania. All are of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 135. Members of the federation expect to receive overtures from the Knights of Labor for the consolidation or union of the two bodies. The Knights say they would like to have a coördinate relation between the two bodies, but deny that they are either instructed or inclined to go further than that. The representatives of each body declare the other organization is on the decline.

The Knights of Labor and Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The action of General Secretary Litchman of the Knights of Labor in resigning his official position has been made the subject of a circular addressed to the order, which states that Mr. Litchman's political action should have no influence in molding political opinion.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT woman in a first-class family to do second work and sewing, or take entire charge of a couple of children. Call or address 187 Morgan-st., cor. of Van Buren-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID; hotelkeepers need not call. 353 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in a private family; no washing. Call at 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second work. 183 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid or dining-room girl in boarding-house. Address 172 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and care of children in American family. Best of reference. Call 3123 Indiana-av., Wednesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR IRISH GIRLS for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MOTHER AND daughter aged 16 years, to do the general housework in medium size family; very best references. 357 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as waitress or nurse in private family. Z 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do first-class cooking in a strictly private family. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 355 23d-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl as cook and laundress. References given. 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; cannot speak English. 89 Hobbie-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY BY Swedish girl just over. 2518 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and second work. Z 88, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS nurse, second girl, or to do light housework. Address S 96, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in good American or German family. Good references. 172 West Division-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper to a widower or nurse to one baby. MRS. BOTTUM, 5046 Woodlawn-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well trained private family servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, will benefit themselves by coming direct to the old established and reliable SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 20 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING COMPETENT, reliable domestic help will find it repays them to call on MRS. JONES' Bureau Registry, 357 Michigan-av. Removed from 275 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY GRADUATE of Hellmuth Ladies' College, as lady's companion or children's governess and caretaker in a small family; can give instruction in singing and music. Y 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience, in the Exposition, to introduce and sell goods; understands music and fancy articles. References, etc. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young lady wishing to advance her education, a position in some family where small remuneration would be given in connection with school privileges. Q 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PRESCRIPTION clerk, single man. City references. Call at MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO., 48-54 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; state age and experience, reference, and salary wanted. Z 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK; must be thoroughly posted in city and suburbs. Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; REGISTERED; SINGLE man, with city experience. Randolph-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—AN OLD, RELIABLE incorporated firm will employ good bookkeeper who can give good references if he is willing to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in stock at present value; this is a splendid opportunity for a young man; don't annoy us if you cannot comply with our terms. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR RUBBER STOCK in wholesale house; must have experience. Apply at SELZ, SCHWAB & CO., 192 Franklin-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN AS BILL clerk in crockery business; give references and salary wanted in own handwriting. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; state salary wanted and references. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN TO take charge double-entry books; permanent position. State experience, reference, and salary expected. Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST ON BOOKS; must be steady and accurate. Apply in own handwriting and give reference. Z 71, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; must understand bookkeeping and be a first-class penman; none but those having above requisites need answer. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Chicago, Illinois, and adjoining States. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN. Z 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AS TRAVELING salesman; security required. Z 82, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE for stock. References required. GRISWOLD, PALMER & CO., 236 and 238 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY; MUST BE familiar with business part of the city and furnish references. State age. Z 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS DESIGNER IN monumental work. Call at Kuhn's Hotel, Clark-st., Thursday noon. Inquire for E. H. DOOLITTLE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC pressman, for color-work. Address the Henderson-Achert Lithographing Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING CUTTERS, coat and pants makers, and salesman. HARVEY'S, 84 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RELIABLE POSITION IS OFFERED to a man of good executive ability who has practical knowledge and can take charge of a general bindery employing seventy to one hundred hands; applications will be treated confidentially. Address Lock-Box 198, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF GOOD, STEADY habits, between 21 and 30 years of age, who would like to learn the use of medical electricity; one who likes the care of invalids preferred. References required. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. MERRILL MFG. CO. over 105 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN IN CHICAGO and in every county in Illinois to sell the Incandescent Petroleum Lamp. A rare chance to make money. Address J. B. KING, Hudson, O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN MEN'S furnishing business. Must furnish good reference. 223 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor; can make big pay for a few days' work. Call at Room 12, 195 La Salle-st., at 10 or 12 today.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO RUN ON railroads as news agents; security required. Union News Co., 196 Third-av., down-stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—SOMETHING NEW; needed by every family; quick sales; big profits. E. R. PERKINS, manufacturer, 338 Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STOCKKEEPER—IN a wholesale clothing house. Must have exceptional references as to ability, honesty, etc. Apply at EINSTEIN & CO.'S, 222-226 Franklin-st.

WANTED—25 MINERS TO GO TO MINONK, ILL. MINER T. AMES, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CLERK IN KRANZ'S confectionery. Call at 74 Randolph-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small house, family of two. Call at No. 10 Bryant-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 726 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; also a first-class German nurse girl. 616 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL—APPLY, with references, Wednesday afternoon, at 2342 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 2229 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; PRIVATE family. Bring references. Apply 2730 Prairie-av.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST COOK at Ogden House, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. Apply 2962 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR GENERAL housework, a steady, capable girl in small American family. 5149 Rhodes-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—BONNET MAKERS; EXPERIENCED on finest city work. Apply 221 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS FOR WORK ON CHILDREN'S clothes in family in suburbs. Give references and wages wanted. Z 61, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country; girls supplied. 2248 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPANION FOR AN INVALID; must be refined and intelligent. S C 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS; SOMETHING new; needed by every family; big profit; quick sales. E. R. PERKINS, 338 Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—UNDERSTANDS WRAPPING caramels preferred. DANHEISER BROS. & CO., 49 Franklin-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

GOOD PLACES WAITING FOR GIRLS OF ALL nationalities. Removed from 3829 Cottage Grove-av. to 140 Thirty-seventh-st. MRS. HORTON.

I HAVE GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK in the city; free. MRS. BEE, 14 South Clark-st.

275 WEST MONROE-ST. AND MORGAN—EMPLOYMENT Bureau—Have the most superior domestic help in the city. We cater only to the best families. MRS. DINSDALE, prop.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—KELLOGG'S FRENCH TAILOR system at 2987 Prairie-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 BRYANT-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

1212 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with or without board.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY HAS some nice rooms for nice couple or party of gentlemen; first-class table.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board. Reference.

1823 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—CHOICE SINGLE AND double rooms, with first-class board.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—MRS. BEARDSLEY'S elegant rooms with board. Finest location on South Side.

2522 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE, also suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences and excellent board; terms reasonable. Jewish family.

2943 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED room, with board.

3146 FOREST-AV.—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

3617 LAKE-AV.—EVERYTHING AT "THE Lakeside" is adapted to convenience and comfort; excellent table, good cooking, and careful selection; prices moderate; near steam and cable cars.

PLEASANT ROOMS, EXCELLENT TABLE. Highest city references given. 2720 Michigan-av.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—LARGE FRONT AND BACK rooms, second floor; board first-class.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD REASONABLE to permanent parties, for the winter.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT and other rooms, with first-class board.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, second floor, with board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—Parties desiring strictly first-class table board, with good home cooking, apply at above number.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front alcove, also single rooms, for gentlemen, with first-class board.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room; table board.

346 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; board or without. References.

West Side.

404 ADAMS-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms, with board.

630 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms with board, $4.50 to $6; modern conveniences; respectable neighborhood.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms; 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL, 462 NORTH Clark-st., opened April 28; new hotel, new furniture, elevator, steam heat, excellent board, good service. Better accommodations for the money than any other hotel in Chicago.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

DOUBLE PARLORS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, with very large sleeping room off back parlor; board positively the best; running water, ample closet room, with attendant. Those who who wish to pay address Y 97, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—With private family, near Lincoln Park and Centre-st., about Oct. 25, 1888, by young married couple. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) in a strictly private family on the South Side, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-third-sts., near Ill. Cent. R. R. Best of references given. Please state price. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY TEACHER, not any further south than Harrison-st., west of Western-av., east of Loomis-st., and north of Park-av. State terms. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH parlor and bedroom en suite, in private family; rooms must be newly and well furnished; gas, bath, steam or furnace heat; state price and location. References exchanged. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—REFINED YOUNG LADY WISHES pleasant room with board in private family. References exchanged. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY, physics, chemistry, rhetoric, and English branches thoroughly taught by college graduate; day and evening; private lessons given. Business and Literary Academy, 638 W. Monroe-st.

DR. CONANT'S FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 10TH. INDIVIDUAL OR CLASS INSTRUCTION; COLLEGE PREPARATION A SPECIALTY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO 66 REAPER BLOCK.

METCALF'S DANCING SCHOOLS REOPEN—137 East 22d-st., Sept. 4; 188 Blue Island-av., Sept. 3; corner of West Congress and Honore-sts., Sept. 5. Residence, 2457 Michigan-av.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DICTATION for advanced writers of all systems, $1.25 a week. Business houses promptly supplied from this class. Evening classes Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
A SCHOOL OF RAPID PROGRESS.
Instructions given on the piano, violin, organ, banjo, guitar, and vocal culture by eminent teachers. Brilliant and artistic execution guaranteed. Special attention given beginners and parlor singing. Instructions day or evening. Catalogue mailed free on application.
Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 3.
E. L. DOWNER, President, 113 East Adams-st.

STANDARD SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 620 OPERA-House—Honest, practical instruction; shorthand and double entry bookkeeping; 12 years' experience.

482 FRANKLIN-ST.—MISS ACKERMAN, LATE of London, England, will give private instruction in music, drawing, and French, conversational and grammatical, as well as in the common English branches. Special instruction will be given when desired.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS ARE EFFECTUALLY exterminated by COMAN, 2956 Dearborn-st. Call at the above number or address a postal.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THIS IS TO certify that since August 27 Joseph Roche has not been or is not now in my employ and is not authorized to receive or collect any moneys on standing accounts due me.
S. A. FREEMAN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$115,000—
THE BEST THING IN THE MARKET.
Centrally located, new, splendid building, leased to one tenant for a long term of years at 6½ per cent net on price, $115,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR SEPTEMBER LIST OF REAL estate for sale just out. Send for it. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES IN good locality; will trade for lots or farm land. Y 98, Tribune office.

West Side.

FOR SALE—

GRAND FREE EXCURSION TO
GARFIELD PARK,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH, AT 2:30 P. M.,
In tally-ho coach and 'buses.

Look out for the tally-ho coach when the horn toots.

The procession will leave our office at 2:30 p. m. sharp. We want to show our new style of lots, 225 feet deep, near Garfield Park. Also our other great Boulevard Subdivision. Secure seats at our office.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

MADISON STREET SUBDIVISION.

CHOICE LOCATION FOR HOMES AND BUSINESS.
MADISON-ST.
SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.
ONLY A FEW LEFT.
COTTAGES,
$2,100, $2,250, $3,000, $3,250.
HOUSES.
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT,
STONE AND BRICK.
EXCELLENT VALUE $2,500 TO $3,600.
$200 TO $500 CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MADISON-ST. STORES,
$5,000 TO $5,500.
FINE FOR BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT.

Parties looking for either should not fail to see this property; Madison-st. car to office corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.
S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND ELEVATOR sites, prices $6,000 and up—
390x150; 400x200; 190x150; C. & N.-W. Ry.
490x125, C. & N.-W. and P., C. & St. L. Rys.
110x200; 120x240; P. & Ft. W. and W. I. Rys.
600x125, Wis. Central.
150x150, corner, on North Green-st.
112x330; two street fronts; Kinzie-st. e. of Ashland.
120x300; 70x150; Central Dock and railways.
275x100 Harrison-st., s. w. cor. Desplaines-st.
600x550, C., A. & St. L. Ry.
Also acres on Canal and railways.
Will pay brokers 2½ per cent commission.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—16TH, NEAR DOUGLAS Park; only $10 per foot. WARREN F. PITNEY, Room 34, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30X150 EAST FRONT ON ASHLAND-av., south of Harrison-st. Madison-st., corner, 21x109; $3,400. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—ONE LOT ON W. Adams-st., one at Ashland-av., 25x153; excellent location; owner must realize on it at once; make us an offer.
On one of the best residence streets on the West Side, near Jefferson Park, a desirable 14-room house; lot 32x130 to a 30-foot alley; barn in rear; price $8,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION BUILDERS—THE S. E. corner of Sacramento-av. and Flournoy-st., 115x225, for $5,000; ½ cash. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Rooms 615 and 616.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—GOOD HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, bath, closets, etc.; lot 25x125; near Harrison-st. and Ashland-av. A. HUBERT, Room 4, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—$30 PER month including interest, 2-story and cellar brick stone foundation houses, Lexington-st., near Rockwell. C. H. LOW, Room 12, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000—BEST CORNER FOR MONEY on West Side, 122x214, Ogden-av. and Washtenaw; two blocks from Douglas Park entrance; 50 per cent to subdivide; 1-10 cash, balance 5 years; boulevard; elevated R. R. McMAHON & NICHOLS, 146 La Salle.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CHANCE YET OFFERED—Lots retailed at wholesale prices. The 12th-st. addition to be closed out at once. Lots, south front, on 12th-st., near Homan-av., at $800; also lot in same vicinity on Grenshaw-st. and Homan-av. at $450. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER TO BUY THAN TO PAY rent—Cortland and Greenwich-sts., near Leavitt, one block from steam and street cars, 13 new 10 room brick cottages; some arranged for two families; water on both floors; price $2,300 to $3,000; terms very easy. P. F. RONAYNE, 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NICE COTTAGE and lot on North Hoyne-av.; party wants to leave city; price $1,900. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK, SPALDING-AV., between Nineteenth and Twenty-first-sts., new 2-story brick houses; very desirable; price $3,800 each; terms to suit purchaser; these must be sold immediately. H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO., Room 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 SOUTH FRONT ON WILCOX-av., east of Francisco; $2,400; assessments paid. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

South Side.

FOR SALE—
BY TURNER & BOND,
THREE BARGAINS.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN A CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD AT A LOW FIGURE.

Location, 40th-st., east of Drexel-boulevard, a fine house of about 11 rooms, all conveniences; good barn; lot 40x138; very convenient to Illinois Central trains and cable cars; price $9,500.

Near 43-st. Station of Illinois Central Railroad, an excellent lot for a fine residence, 48x124, or will divide; all assessments paid; $75 per foot.

Look at that lot corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st., 100x164; only $85 per foot; if you were familiar with values in the vicinity you would secure it today.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 3608 Michigan-boulevard, with ten large and convenient rooms; light on four sides; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; complete system of electric calls; good furnace; five mantels; large laundry; large veranda on two sides and finished basement; street assessments all paid, and a nice brick barn with oak and iron trimmings; lot 42x180 feet and a 20 foot alley on the south side of it; time may be given on part of the purchase price. SHELDON & SHELDON, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
A corner flat on Cottage Grove-av., paying 9 per cent.; $36,000.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—BARGAIN—TO LOOK AT THIS is to be convinced. New modern artistic brick house; front is pressed brick and slate; is 4 rooms deep; has 10 rooms, handsomely decorated; has furnace, gas fixtures, electric bells, all modern improvements; paved street, stone sidewalk, deep lot; east front; splendid neighborhood; near Illinois Central, cable trains, and boulevards; never been occupied; built by owner. Must be sold at once. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
$13,500.
New house, 3638 Lake-av., near Douglas Station on I. C. R. R. and two blocks from cable cars. Finest dwelling in the city for the price.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL; 25 FEET ON 3D-AV., north of Harrison-st., partly improved. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD, near fountain, at great bargain. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 20, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLARK-ST., NEAR Harrison, large frontage; growing property; bargain. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—3826 LANGLEY-AV., GOOD 2-STORY and basement brick house and barn; the greatest bargain in the South Division. G. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE residences on the South Side; bargains; South Park, Michigan, Wabash, Forest, and Calumet-avs., from $7,000 to $25,000. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
On 31st., near Portland-av., south front, 50x100; $2,800. This is $500 per lot less than they are asking for lots in the immediate vicinity. We have several parties figuring on it. The first person to put up the money can secure the lots.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARNELL-AV. BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th-sts., 2 new 8-room brick cottages; large basements; very desirable; price $2,500 each; terms very easy. P. F. RONAYNE, Room 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY 2-STORY STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, with 2-story brick barn. 3627 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—A TWO-FLAT brick house; first-class income property. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON GRAND-boulevard, No. 3564, 3-story and cellar stone front, finished throughout in various hardwoods; inlaid floors, magnificently carved mantels, sideboard, bookcase, hall-tree, medicine chest, etc.; marble mantel; price $15,250. Owner on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—ONE OR FIVE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE, worth $350 each; will sell $160 cash if taken quick; these lots will be worth $500 each in one year. Z 20, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—3 MODERN 11-ROOM 3-STORY stone-front residences, Nos. 557, 559, and 561 Dearborn-av.; d. r. and k. on first floor; will be sold at a great bargain if taken at once. Call or address the Owner, 528 North State-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., JUST S. OF WRIGHTWOOD, 67x156, at $125, all or half. Melrose-st., near Evanston, s. front, 25x116, $1,250. C. L. HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS; WILL TAKE part in good lots, first-class brick house, 10 rooms, 311 Webster-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
One of the choicest suburban homes in Cook County; convenient to Illinois Central trains and cable cars; large grounds, east frontage; all improvements, water, gas, and sewerage; house heated throughout by steam; temperature of each room regulated automatically by the Johnson electric system; summer temperature all winter without opening or closing a register or steam valve; gas lighted by electricity; complete system of bells, speaking-tubes, and burglar alarm; a Crane hydraulic passenger elevator, always ready to run, no trouble and little cost; superior hardwood finish and decorations—in short, a complete model home; cool in summer, warm in winter; location unexceptionable and just right for a busy man by reason of quick transit; will be sold for little more than cost of improvements. Address the owner, Z 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,250—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT on 45th-st. (improved street), near Cottage Grove cable; in fine order. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 9.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 43d-st., near street cars; nice locality; bargain. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—STEWART-AV.—ENGLEWOOD—New modern 10-room house, attic and cellar; part hardwood finish; large lot convenient to railroads and street cars; built for a home. Apply to OWNER, 6613 Stewart-av.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN THE BOULEVARDS, near Vincennes-av. and 43d-st. cars, two houses and lots; are 2-story and cellar, with bathrooms and hot-air pipes for furnace; sell the two for $4,200; $1,000 down, etc. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 9.

FOR SALE—HOMES WITHOUT CASH AT LA Grange; nearly all gone; some real bargains in 7, 8, and 10 room houses on small cash payments. Call for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ATLANTIC-AV., 5129, 2-STORY frame in flats; price $2,000; terms very easy; rents for $30. P. F. RONAYNE, 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$5,500, $1,000 CASH—HANDSOME new residence in two 8-room flats; pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; good barn; monthly payments; rented for $55. 4605 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—LOT AT BARGAIN—25-FT. LOT ON 45th-st., improved street, near Champlain-av., for $1,250 this week; worth $60 per ft. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 9.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCATION go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS near 52d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN CRAWFORD, ADJOINING city limits, fronting 26th-st., between 43d and 44th; near school and C. B. & Q. R'y depot; only $1,250 per acre. J. S. MECKLING, 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from $800 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE — CAPITALISTS, INVESTIGATE — Cash buys 41 of the best located suburban lots in the county; must be sold immediately. Y 74, Tribune.

FOR SALE—
Acres near Eggleston, near railroad and street cars, near fine improvements; ripe for sub.
LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WINDSOR PARK; $16,000; worth $20,000. Address Z 10, Tribune.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — CHOICE 8-ROOM houses, with large lots, Nos. 5758, 5762, and 5802 La Salle-st.; all modern improvements. Take State-st. cable cars to Cloud-court, or 59th-st., and look at this property. Price $3,500 each. Cash or time payments to suit. Call on the owner on the premises, No. 5758, or at office, 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD FOR $750; worth $250 each. Z 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR 43D-ST. STATION, ILL. CENTRAL—Elegant new brick houses, 9 and 10 rooms; the best in the market for the money. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST ACRES SOUTH OF Park Manor. HOWARD & DOHERTY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 81.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN THE BOULEVARDS, handy to cable cars, extra deep residence lots at subdivision prices: 25x180, St. Lawrence-av., near 45th-st.; 38x180, Champlain-av., near 45th-st.; 26x150, Vincennes-av., near 44th-st.; 25x170, Evans-av., near 45th-st. Easy terms if desired. Prices cannot be duplicated in that neck of woods. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$40,000—50 ACRES; ELEGANT GROVE; elegant beach, with lake view; with two stations; nothing equal near Chicago; a sure fortune. Room 24, 260 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500, PLEASANT HOME—VERY attractive 6-room cottage; inside finished in Georgia pine, large bay-window; large maples in front and rear yard; improved street (Chestnut-st., Englewood); handy to steam and cable cars; rented at $20. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 9.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM FOR USE, WORTH $5,000 to $15,000, north of Ohio River. Wish to pay with any part of $20,000 choice property six miles from Chicago; house and lot, $3,500; rented property in Dakota, $8,000; 478 acres cotton land, Eastern Texas, $2,500 (near Dallas); vacant property, 12 miles New York City, $2,500. Select what you wish and send full description of your farm; name cash price. O 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—8 OR 10 ROOM RESIDENCE, GOOD location, city or suburbs; want to exchange my equity in improved La Salle-av. property, rented and paying good interest. Address R L 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, stone foundation; lot 50x150; South Side, between Hyde Park and Woodlawn, not to exceed $5,500. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 IN NORTH Side property; want a real bargain; no agents. Z 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—50-FOOT LOT IN A pleasant suburb on the N. W. Road. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LANDS OR PROPERTY, three fine ranches with cattle and horses in Montana and Nebraska; also some splendid improved farms, with all the cattle, implements, and machinery, in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Dakota; no incumbrance on any of the properties, and some of them we will trade for good equities in Chicago or suburbs. THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED AND DESIRABLE Chicago property, an undivided one-half interest in a fine stock farm in Northern Illinois, convenient to city and railroads; also some lots in a thriving city in same locality; all free and clear. Will invest some money besides. Call on or address RALPH, Hotel Brevoort.

TO EXCHANGE—GENTLEMAN'S HOME, 40 acres, finely improved; fruit, flowers, evergreens, etc.; only $5,000. 24, 260 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO RESIDENCE NEAR Humboldt Park; want groceries, hardware, boots and shoes. Y 64, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—A FRAME house, Vincennes-av., between 47th and 48th-sts., west front. A. D. HYDE & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 116 4TH-av., to be moved at once. C. D. SHEPHERD, 130 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR LINE OF INSTALLMENT goods. We can do you some good. Send for terms. JOHN GATELY & CO., 187 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR DOOR-PLATES, SIGNS, and numbers; luminous a specialty. Large profits. Address E. J. BROWN, 736 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD PAY TO everybody everywhere. Neither money nor experience necessary. Send stamp for particulars. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

LADY AGENTS—$10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBBER undergarment; splendid; try it. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "NATURAL Gas Flambeau" to campaign clubs in every town. No chemicals or gasoline used. Absolutely safe and free from objectionable features. No dripping or oil. Send for circulars and terms.
DUDLEY A. TYNG, Peoria, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 CASH TO RUN NEW invention approved by the leading business men in that business; sure profits $10,000 the first year. Call on or address J. L. R., 480 West Twelfth-st., city.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID BUSINESS; $600 necessary; money secured. P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE INTEREST IN estab. business; retiring partner. W. O. ROBINSON, 57 Major Block.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

A COLLECTION OF OLD COINS FOR SALE at a reasonable price; all ages. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—$100—52-INCH COLUMBIA BICYCLE; light roadster; new in June. S 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 3230 Calumet-av. Call between 9 a. m. and 12 m. References required.

TO RENT—NO. 40 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., VERY DESIRABLE and conveniently located to cars. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 MODERN BRICKS, FINELY DECORATED, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; 354 and 360 Oakwood-boulevard; near cars; owner 323 Oakwood-b'vd.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL FURNITURE and rent unfurnished, a modern 9-room house at 2443 Wabash-av. Call at Room 33, 126 Washington-st., or at house after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—
Rhodes-av., near 33d-st., a handsome modern stone front residence, containing 9 rooms, completely furnished. For further particulars and price apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOW READY—3203 PRAIRIE-AV., 10 rooms, bath, etc., rent $45. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSES; steam and street cars; Vernon-av. and 40th-st. Apply on premises. JNO. G. EARLE.

TO RENT—3006 SOUTH PARK-AV., TO SMALL family, well furnished 2-story and basement brick house, 7 rooms.

TO RENT—2704 INDIANA-AV., BRICK HOUSE and brick barn; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; will rent house separate. Room 7, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—11-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. 49 South Peoria-st. WM. HALE THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, Washington-boulevard. Z 100, Tribune.

North Side.

TO RENT—CORNER RUSH AND CHESTNUT-STS., elegant 9-room house. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, TEN rooms, at 311 Webster-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM RESIDENCE, BRICK, QUEEN Anne style, only two blocks from R. R. or cable, North Side; lot 50x125; terms to suit purchaser; all modern improvements. Z 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—86 EDA-ST., MODERN 8 ROOM BRICK, $35; 7 room, Campbell Park, $18. Room 24, 260 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—
A furnished residence. The house is but 2 years old, is of modern construction, and will be found satisfactory in every way; lot 100x200, in first-class order. No barn.
Location, Greenwood-av., between 47th and 50th-sts.
BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—ROSALIE-COURT, NO. 5719; THE last one of those new detached dwellings, containing 8 rooms, also laundry, bath, cellar, and attic, complete throughout; now open. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—8-ROOM FLAT, WITH BARN, NEW pressed brick house, brownstone trimmings, shade, lawn, parks, etc.; Cottage Grove-av. cars 3 blocks; furniture for sale. 4605 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—2 NICE APARTMENTS, 6 AND 7 rooms, in the Kenmore, Wabash and 16th-st.; newly papered; janitor service. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 4, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS; bath, gas, mantels, etc.; rent $13 to $30; northeast corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Apply to W. S. PROCTER, top flat, 76 Thirty-seventh-st., or Room 4, 116 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—5 SPLENDID 7-ROOM APARTMENTS, 31st-st., near Prairie; south front; one ready now; balance Sept. 20; janitor service. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN SEAVERN'S Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st.; prices reasonable. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—125 24TH-ST.—7-ROOM MODERN brick flat; good location.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, with bath. 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—FOUR ROOMS, BATH-room, and gas, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also front parlor. Apply 1925 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, N. E. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., a few nice flats, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable; first-class elevator and janitor services. Apply at elevator in the building or 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

West Side.

TO RENT—246 LAFLIN-ST., NICE 7-ROOM FLATS; low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 244.

TO RENT—SUNNY SEVEN-ROOM FLAT; FINE order. 351 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.; best place in city for renting rooms. Apply janitor over U. S. Clothing Store.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry, steam heat, and janitor service free; rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence Building, southeast corner of Bellevue-place and Rush-st.; hardwood finish, elevators, hot water, heat, ranges, and laundry tubs in kitchen, gas-fixtures, curtain shades, poles, screens, electric bells, janitor service, etc. The owner at building from 2 to 5, or call at 528 North State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT, 2D STORY, corner Bellevue-place and North State-st. For particulars call at 22 Bellevue-place from 2 to 5, or at 528 North State-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE "CHARLEVOIX," 87 Rush-st.; hardwood floors, hot water, telephone, and every modern convenience. J. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND MODERN 7-ROOM SECOND story flat; furnished or unfurnished; near lake. Call or address flat 1, No. 560 East Division-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN NICE ORDER AT A low rental; easy walking distance from South Side; 263 Illinois-st. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, cheap; every convenience. 509 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, 284 RUSH-st., corner Walton-place, with all modern improvements. OWNER, 409 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 439 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT flats, $35, $50, $40, and $35; have all modern conveniences; keys at office of D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

Suburban.

TO RENT—4 ROOM FLAT; KENWOOD DISTRICT; bathroom and closets; $30 a month, heating included. Key at 4335 Chappell-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PLEASANT rooms to respectable people only, opposite Palmer House, 176½ State-st.

TO RENT—YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE PLEASANT furnished rooms; business centre; no car fares; respectable homes cheap. 236 State, Room 41.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., 2D DOOR FROM Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS IN Argyle Flats, cor. Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.; will rent cheap. Apply to DR. S. J. JONES, Flat 6.

TO RENT—1284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ELEGANTLY furnished room.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, gas, bathroom, at 2957 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FRONT SECOND STORY ROOM IN Flat 5, Argyle Building, across from Leland Hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS THAT CANNOT fail to please the most particular; kept in first-class shape and thoroughly respectable. Dearborn Park Building, 5 East Washington-st., elevator.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms; private family. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ALCOVE; also back parlor; private family. 1831 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room; stationary washstand, grate, mantel; private family. References required. 2963 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—356 EAST OHIO-ST., DESIRABLE FURNISHED large room. References; cheap.

TO RENT—NEAT, PLEASANT, FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; strictly respectable house; prices reasonable; central location. 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1432 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms; everything first-class; steam heat; elevator service. Flat 5.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV., NEWLY FURNISHED double room; Lake-Front.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE; every convenience; bath on same floor; gas; hot and cold water; neat house; very reasonable. 55 S. Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—460 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, FURNISHED rooms in private family; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST.—THE OWNER OF A fine new modern house, with all conveniences, will rent large, elegant south front room to one or two gentlemen; private family; beautiful location. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 4 North Sangamon-st., first flat.

TO RENT—NICE BRICK FLAT, SECOND STORY, 5 rooms, bath, gas, and fixtures. 296 West Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; WITH or without board. 270 East Illinois-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STORE.
Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR in the business centre; new building, with only two tenants; windows on the side giving fine light; hard finished walls; handsome office; lower elevator free; rent low. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 192 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE 194, Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON 31ST-ST., NEAR Prairie; south front. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—½ OF STORE. 78 JACKSON-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN BLOCK OF TEN ON Wells-st., between Eugenie and Florimond; completed Oct. 1st. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER WASHINGTON AND Market-sts., 20x65, two story and basement; elevator. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—LARGE, light, clean offices at 167 Washington-st.; also Caledonian Hall there, that will seat about 500.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR LAUNDRY OR ANY BUSINESS wanting steam—Building in rear of 80 Halsted-st., near corner Madison, as it is or larger. Apply Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st., or janitor on premises.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED DINING-room and kitchen; will accommodate twenty or more boarders. 2201 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WHAT HAVE YOU TO rent west of Rockwell-st.? I have a good demand for places from $10 to $25 in this locality. Send description. J. T. SUTOR, 1353 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING rooms, with or without board, for lady and son; south of Twenty-fifth-st. Address Z 86, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS or small house; give particulars, description, rent, etc. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL WELL FURNISHED house; must have modern improvements, hot and cold water, grates, gas; South Side, convenient to cable or Illinois Central, preferred; answer must contain full particulars and state lowest terms or no attention paid. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM with board for man and wife; must be on South Side, convenient to cable or Illinois Central; must be well furnished, grate, gas, hot and cold water, and adjoining bath. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, Z 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE family of four adults, no children, best reference, a furnished house to keep while the owner is absent for fall, winter, and spring months. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED for housekeeping, or small furnished house. Address Z 27, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM within walking distance of Hayes and Irving School. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR WANT OF USE, A LADD mantel folding-bed, with curtain, for one or two children, in good condition. Call after Sunday at 53 Grant-place.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms, with lease to May 1. Apply 15 Warren-av., upper flat.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire contents of private residences purchased; no delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS—BEST ADVICE on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles; fees to suit the times, 50c and 25c; open Sunday and evenings. Cut this out. 541 Wabash-av. Call or write. Send 25 cents for three questions.

ALL GET YOUR FORTUNES TOLD AT 215 State-st., Room 2. Hours, 10 to 5.

CLAIRVOYANT—$10,000 CHALLENGE—ALL CALL on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded patronage throughout the United States and here in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairvoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, breaking evil influence; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORTUNE teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

MADAM VILLERS, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALM reader. 50 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call.

PROF. JEZREEL, RECENTLY FROM MEXICO, clairvoyant and fortune teller; brings the absent together. The best city reference. 378 S. State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT BUSINESS—Real estate, machinery, plant, etc., for sale or exchange, owing to death. The late owner made a large fortune. THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

AN INTERVIEW REQUESTED WITH SOME good honorable business-man who can control from $40,000 to $50,000, where investment is fully safe and dividends satisfactory. Y 58, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 40-room European hotel, paying well; choice location; fullest investigation invited. W. H. WHITE, 127 La Salle-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CIGAR AND STATIONERY store for sale at a bargain; living rooms. 939 North Halsted-st.

COUNTRY WAGON SHOP, BUILDING, AND lot—Stock, etc.; a good business, established 20 years; a good workman with $500 can get possession. THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

FOR SALE—RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, AFTER 20 years of success, I offer for sale my stock, lease, and fixtures; stock of infants', children's, and ladies' wear, fancy goods department, wool and worsted, etc., etc.; designing and stamping department, etc., etc.; business known in almost every State. MME. HUDE-VIER, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED, WELL PAYING bakery, confectionery, and restaurant in a nice country town 45 miles from Chicago; population 10,000; for sale on account of ill-health. Inquire BUNTE-FRANK CO., 129 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—WALL PAPER AND PAINT STORE in splendid location on North Side, with a clean stock, tools, horses and wagons, and all facilities for doing a retail and contracting business; established 7 years; will pay to investigate. V 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—LOW RENT, LONG lease, good corner. Address R L 76, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A 10 CAN MILK ROUTE WITH horses, wagon, and every convenience. Apply at 132 North Green-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 SALOON, OPPOSITE GARFIELD Park. 1628 Madison-st.

FEED STORE; WILL SELL CHEAP. CORNER 69th-st and South Chicago-av., Park Manor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD PAYING restaurant on the North Side; will sell cheap if taken at once; must sell on account of sickness. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR, NEWS, AND STATIONERY business on State-st. Apply at Room 15, 89 Randolph-st.

ICE AND COAL BUSINESS IN A TOWN OF 35,000; teams, wagons, stock, and building; net income, $3,000 per annum; easy terms. THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

I WILL SELL A PAYING BUSINESS FOR $200; cigars and tobacco. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE WITH stock, fixtures, etc.—A good carpenter or furniture repairer with $300 can get a guaranteed income of $25 per week. THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

TO RENT—COAL YARD—THE BEST SPOT ON the North Side for a coal yard at junction of three main streets. Rent cheap, with office. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED legitimate paying business, other business requiring my attention; from $5,000 to $8,000 required. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO engage in a profitable manufacturing business. Have the plant, but require money and assistance. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME MONEY TO engage in the manufacture of a valuable patent. Article already introduced. Z 66, Tribune office.

$400 BUYS NICE LITTLE GENERAL SUPPLY store, crockery, tinware, notions, candy, and cigars and tobacco, with living rooms attached, in new brick house on Northwest Side; rent $20. Inquire 12 North Halsted-st., crockery store.

$500 AND SERVICES OF A BUSINESS-man can make $1,500 a year in an old established office of 20 years' standing, to take entire management; money secured. Z 17, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH OF 25th-st., east front, vacant lot, 81 1-5x180 ft., to a wide alley; only one block from the lake. This lot is suitable for a large block of flats or for two residences with deep yards. The cable cars are within one block and an I. C. R. R. station within two, hence very acceptable. Will lease on long time to suit customer and at low rate.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR LEASE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS CORNER, directly opposite the great Auditorium; 162 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st. The largest and best improved business corner on the avenue. Will lease for 99 years without revaluation.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—PROMINENT DOUBLE CORNER, Cottage Grove and Ellis-avs.; admits 24 stores and flats. 24, 260 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FAMILY HORSE AND carriage; sell together or separate; horse is very gentle and not afraid of anything. Apply at 735 West Monroe-st.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness; Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av., show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN FINE CARRIAGES; over 100 varieties at the repository of H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 292 and 294 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DOG CART, TO hold four; also side saddle and bridle. D Y 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY SOUND HORSE FOR GENERAL use; give price and where can be seen. Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD-STYLED PACER, TO WEIGH from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, no less; smooth-gaited, high-headed without check; free roader. For the right horse a good price will be paid. Address P. O. Drawer 176.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DICK, COME HOME. MOTHER wants you.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats, custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlors of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

AT THE UNION LOAN CO.
Advances money in sums from $25 to $5,000 at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, store and office fixtures, machinery, warehouse receipts, or upon personal property of any description, without removal or publicity. All moneys borrowed can be retained as long as desired and paid back in monthly installments or otherwise, reducing both principal and interest. All loans renewed at original rates. Our facilities are such that we can accommodate you with a loan in a prompt and confidential manner, giving you a fair, honorable, and courteous treatment. You can be assured to receive the best terms, the promptest service, and an honest dealing at our hands. Should you desire to borrow money at any time you will save both time and money by calling at our offices. If you are unable to call in person drop us a line by mail and the same will receive prompt attention. Parties residing in the suburbs will do well by communicating with us.
THE UNION LOAN CO.,
103 Fifth-av., Room 2, First Floor,
Between Madison and Washington-sts.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
85 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 135 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY MADE promptly at current rates. We control private lenders, estates, and corporations. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts. E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ALWAYS ON HAND IN large or small sums, as desired; very favorable terms for good real-estate securities. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED COOK COUNTY property. Mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest for sale. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 59 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN FEW THOUSAND dollars on furniture, pianos, or anything of value; no publicity. 185 Dearborn-st., Suite 123.

SHARP-NECK, ANTI-FRICTION JOURNAL-BOX stock for sale at $10 a share. L. R. GLASCOFF, 191 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING farms in Illinois. E. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $600 FROM PRIVATE party; good security. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON EXTRAORDINARY farm security in Illinois. For particulars address B. P. HINMAN, Room 20 Major Block.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR ONE YEAR; WILL PAY 8 per cent; security $3,750 worth of real estate paper on $6,000 worth of property in Hyde Park. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Cook County; several applications on hand now; 6 to 7 per cent. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—$3,000 FOR THREE OR five years, first mortgage on 160 acres in Livingston County, worth $50 per acre. Z 95, Tribune.

WANTED — SAFE DEPOSIT — WANTED TO store, burglar-proof safe containing family plate, etc., $1,500, and get a loan for one year at $1,000 at 6 per cent per annum. Only first-class safe deposit need reply. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO A LARGE amount for choice city loans. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

$300,000 "GET THERE" MONEY TO loan on Chicago real estate and collaterals. CHARLES GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—SHONINGER.
Fine tone, perfect action; durability guaranteed; manufacturer's prices. New pianos to rent.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—instruments of the highest grade sold on their merits at the lowest possible prices. Pianos rented and exchanged.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP
Sell a fine new piano for $200, together with stool and scarf, on easy payments.
A fine assortment of second-hand pianos, including the Decker Brothers, Weber, Steck, Haines Bros., Bradbury, Mathushek, Estey & Camp, W. W. Kimball, and many others. We will not be undersold. Also several second-hand organs from [illegible]
Come and see us before purchasing.
ESTEY & CAMP, [illegible]

HARDMAN PIANOS.
HARDMAN PIANOS.
HARP STOP AND METALLIC KEY BED.
EVERETT PIANOS.
EVERETT PIANOS.
HAVE NO EQUAL FOR THE PRICE.
SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.
BOOT & SONS' MUSIC COMPANY,
WABASH AND ADAMS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a [illegible] many of [illegible] are under [illegible] serviceable [illegible] from $25 [illegible] purchasers [illegible]

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS, AS WE MUST have room. FIRE! WATER! SMOKE! [illegible] Slightly in[illegible] from our [illegible] counts. [illegible] before the [illegible] Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, [illegible] and other p[illegible] Violins, [illegible] drums, flut[illegible] CHICAGO MUSIC CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

STEINWAY [illegible]

Beware of [illegible] hand, repro[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] grand p[illegible] fine instrument [illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We [illegible] sold, [illegible] standard [illegible] warran[illegible] been u[illegible] ly as g[illegible] our la[illegible] son, and [illegible] which [illegible] will [illegible] duced p[illegible] Also [illegible] ward. Second [illegible] Old P[illegible] New p[illegible]
W. W. KIMBALL CO.

$175 BUYS A GOOD STEINWAY PIANO; [illegible] corner Jackson, [illegible]

$5.00 PER MONTH WILL RENT AN [illegible] size c[illegible] ply in [illegible] selecti[illegible]
BOOT & SONS' MUSIC CO.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and [illegible] 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CEMETERY LOT IN GRACELAND cheap; [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT AIR FURNACE. [illegible] steel h[illegible] rooms or [illegible] registers, [illegible] Stove Comp[illegible]

HOT AIR FURNACES. [illegible] "Faul[illegible] erful heate[illegible] MACLEAN [illegible]

POLITICAL CLUBS AND [illegible] —The [illegible] Harrison; [illegible] write for [illegible] STEVENS, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PARIS COMMISSION HOUSE—[illegible] and exhibi[illegible] dress "EX[illegible]

WANTED—BY A LARGE AGRICULTURAL [illegible] manu[illegible] good pate[illegible] Chicago [illegible]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 66° above zero; 9 a. m., 68°; 10 a. m., 71°; 11 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 70°; 1 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 65°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.59.

John Petersen, a single man and a cooper, living at No. 229 North Halsted street, while intoxicated fell out of a second story rear window early yesterday morning and broke his neck. His body was found beneath the window several hours later and was taken to the morgue.

Those people living in the Hinman street district who gave Charles Smith photographs and $1.50, expecting to receive in return a life-size crayon portrait in a gold frame, can get their photographs by calling at the West Twelfth Street Station, where Smith has been locked up for several days. They cannot get the $1.50.

Nineteen gold watches and a dozen silver watches, besides a quantity of chains, silverware, and two diamond studs, are at the Chicago Avenue Station awaiting identification. They are a part of the plunder found in the room of Charles Herman, the alleged burglar who was arrested at No. 47 North Market street last Friday by Officers Coughlin and Lowenstein.

An inquest was held at South Chicago yesterday on the bodies of the three men killed by being run over near Hegewisch Monday evening. The engineer and fireman on the engine which ran over them and the wife of one of the men were the only witnesses. Charles Gowran, Joseph Gowran, and John Mikus were the men killed. They were Polish laborers and worked in the rolling-mills at Hegewisch. All had families.

Frank McGuerrin of Salt Lake, who has recently taken a prize as the fastest worker of the typewriter keys, gave an exhibition of his skill in the lecture-room of the Methodist church, Clark and Washington streets, yesterday. When he starts in to manipulate the keys his jaws close together tightly, and when fully under way his face grows crimson and the veins of the forehead bulge out perceptibly, but he uses all his fingers at the work and for awhile he keeps them on the jump. His first exhibit yesterday was a minute's perusal of the editorial in THE TRIBUNE on the late Mr. Crowley. In that one minute he read and struck off on the typewriter ninety-eight words, with two immaterial errors. The remaining exhibits and results were as follows: 107 words in one minute, no material errors; 108 words a minute, one space lacking, three wrong letters struck, one skip. Five minutes' writing, 540 words. The fifth test was one minute, blindfolded, resulting in 107 words and eleven errors, but not considered material.

Inspector Bonfield Is Home.

Inspector Bonfield returned last night from his vacation in Colorado. He had a healthy color and a pleasant smile.

"Bag lots of game?" he was asked.

"O, no. I was fishing most of the time."

"What did you catch?"

"A few brook trout."

"You didn't run across Tascott out there?"

"O, yes, dozens of him. Everybody had a Tascott. Knew just where he could be found. If I had looked at half the Tascotts spoken of I would have caught no fish."

"Many burglars in the mountains?"

"Well, I didn't see any, but that's not strange, for if what I read in some of the papers is true all the burglars in the country must be in Chicago." Then he smiled a sarcastic smile, and went off to consult with Lieut. Elliott.

A Singular Case.

A singular case came up for trial before Justice Hamburgher yesterday afternoon, wherein C. W. M. Arnold, a lodge organizer and a high official of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, was charged with perjury. Feb. 25, 1887, Henry Rensch, a member in good standing of the St. Henry Lodge, No. 150, a subordinate lodge of the order, died. The payment of his benefit was contested, and the case is still pending. One William Mayers sued the lodge for a bill Rensch owed him, and Arnold swore that Rensch was not a member in good standing.

It is on this denial the charges of perjury are based. Arnold's lawyer moved to dismiss the criminal proceedings because the case in the Superior Court had not been disposed of. Justice Hamburgher continued the hearing to Sept. 14.

Seriously Hurt with a Cane.

About 5 o'clock Monday afternoon a German teamster named Fred Meyer got into a quarrel at the corner of Division and Market streets with some unknown men. During the quarrel one of the men struck him on the left side of the head with a cane. The blow stunned Meyer. A patrol wagon was called and he was removed to his home at No. 24 Brigham street. Dr. C. Traub, who attended him, is of the opinion that Meyer is seriously injured. He was so stupefied from liquor and from the effects of the blow that no information could be obtained from him until yesterday afternoon. It is not yet known who struck him. Meyer has been in the employ of the Davidson Marble Company.

WAS SMITHMEYER INCOMPETENT?

The Architect of the New Congressional Library Building in Trouble.

The resolution introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington investigating the charges of incompetency against Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, architect of the new Congressional Library Building in course of erection at the National Capital, created considerable comment yesterday among the Chicago architects, where Mr. Smithmeyer is well known.

Smithmeyer was an officer in the German army. He is said not to have been a professional architect, but knows something about drawing up plans, as all German officers do. He lived at times in Chicago, but was a resident of Indiana and a personal friend of Senator Voorhees, who is a member of the Committee on Libraries and was at one time its Chairman. It has been charged in the public prints and private pamphlets that he got his influence at Washington because he was a lobbyist. The House June 18 last refused to provide the means for continuing the work of construction and said it should be discontinued. It was asserted then that the bill for the library would be made the occasion of stupendous jobbery. It required that Smithmeyer's plans should govern the work, and then the statement was made that he was incompetent. He had some time previously been granted a trip to Europe at the expense of the Government so that he might study the libraries of the Old World, but rumors were rife that his incapacity was so palpable that all the technical work was done by his partner who was kept in the background. When the building was started underway the only architect provided for by the bill (Smithmeyer) was allowed $5,000 a year, and $3,000 was allowed to a helper (Smithmeyer's partner), who was to do all the work. The Association of Libraries attacked the plans, and Mr. Poole, Chicago's well-known librarian, wrote a pamphlet criticising one of which Smithmeyer was the author. The present Congress had the matter up and the Library Commission appointed Mr. Green to superintend the work, he having been engaged in the construction of the State Department Building. The cost was estimated by him to be so great that Congress still held aloof from proceeding with the construction, but it is thought in Chicago that Congressman Kelley, being a friend of Smithmeyer, has ordered this new investigation for the purpose of exonerating Smithmeyer and allowing him to resume his connection with the construction of the building.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

Interesting Chats with People from Far Away Cities.

Sir Edgar Vincent, financial adviser of the Egyptian Government, appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the English Government, is at the Richelieu. In an interview with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he said that Egypt's external debt was $25,000,000 per annum, representing $5 an acre. This went right out of the country, and constituted a heavy charge on its revenue, and in addition to this Egypt had to meet large pension claims on account of its old soldiers. Egypt was more interested than any other country in the maintenance of high prices for her produce. If she could sell her sugar, beans, and wheat at good prices she could pay her foreign creditors easily and have ample means to meet all expenses of administration, but every fall in the prices of produce increased the difficulty of the task. If things remained at the present level Egypt would come out of her difficulties all right, and become as solvent as any country in the world. A large amount of the debt had been bought readily by Germany. The Egyptian Government hoped to alleviate the charge of a public debt by converting the loans on which the payment is 5 per cent into 4½ and 4 per cent. This was possible on account of the great improvement in Egyptian credit. The unified debt, which was quoted less than ten years ago at 28 and which three years ago was 60, was now worth 85.

With reference to affairs on the Soudan Sir Edgar said he did not believe there would be any serious invasion from the Soudan, although they might expect unimportant incursions to continue on the frontier. These incursions were made more for the sake of plunder than with any idea of a serious attack on Egypt. The rumors in regard to the White Pasha were too vague for any precise judgment to be formed as to who he is or what the importance of his movement might be.

Sir Edgar said that the competition of Russia's oil with that from America became more severe as the means of transportation from the Russian wells improved. There were indications of large petroleum deposits on the Red Sea, but the ground had not yet been properly explored. The great importance of these deposits if found there in considerable quantities proceeds from the fact that they are situated on the far side of the Suez Canal and therefore saved for all countries South of Egypt to transit charges of $1.50 a ton. They were also right on the line of all steamers going through the Suez Canal which would give the oil great value as fuel for the marine engines as soon as that system of working was adopted.

Sir Edgar left for Egypt last evening.

Mr. Charles Pillsbury of Minnesota flour fame has just returned from Europe, and was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said that in Europe there were indications of a light crop not only in wheat, but rye and potatoes. There was no doubt that Europe would want all the wheat and flour this country would have to spare, and much better prices would rule than for the last two or three years. The Europeans were smart enough to buy the American surplus as low as possible, but whether we should have a market advantageous to us immediately or later on depended, in his opinion, upon whether or not the farmers would tumble over each other to sell what surplus they had, or feed it out gradually. The farmers in America were masters of the situation. He had heard that in the Northwest the crop was deficient in quantity and quality, and he expected that it would be a hard crop to handle, for whenever a farmer does not receive the highest price for wheat the politicians make him believe he is being swindled. As this was politicians' year he expected the thing would be worked for all there was in it.

Mr. Pillsbury said that Cleveland's retaliatory message would close up the Canadian roads in the Northwest, give the Vanderbilt combination a monopoly, and result in great damage to the interests of the Northwest. The farmers would be the chief sufferers, as it would result in lower prices for their wheat.

B. F. Marsh of Warsaw, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, who is at the Pacific, says that Chicago should see to it that the Fat-Stock Show should not be allowed to go from Chicago this fall. Since Kansas City and Omaha have started up slaughter houses the cattle trade was likely to be diverted from Chicago if its citizens lost their interest in this industry. The city should see to it, he thinks, that those who own stands in the building should give their permission to have them removed so as to not stand in the way of the Fat-Stock Show.

A SUBMARINE TELESCOPE.

The Invention Mr. Abbot Thinks Will Bring Fame to Some Kind Woman.

In last Sunday's TRIBUNE there appeared among a half score or more of business personals the following:

> PERSONAL—IF A LADY WITH MONEY WOULD like to see her name connected with an invention that will bring notoriety, address ABBOT,
> 32½ West Randolph-st., Chicago.

"I have called to see you in connection with an advertisement I noticed in yesterday's TRIBUNE," said the reporter in answer to a questioning look of Mr. Abbot.

"Ah, yes! Which one, may I ask, the patent, or—or—the other?"

"The other; the invention which is warranted to bring fortune and notoriety."

"My invention," he said, "is a device intended for submarine torpedo boats whereby ships of the enemy on the water, or anything in fact, may be detected while the torpedo boat is in seven, eight, or ten fathoms of water, and at as great a distance as the same objects may be seen on the surface by the naked eye or even the telescope. It is a big thing and there are dollars in it. I have submitted it to our Government, England, and Italy, but they won't take hold of it before I explain to them what it is. Now, that I can't do, for if I do that it gives the whole thing away. I haven't taken a patent on it, either, because that, too, would divulge the secret. And it is a most wonderful thing! And so simple! Why a child could operate it! I know I could easily convince the Governments could I have a talk with the Marine Ministers."

"Why didn't you go to Washington and submit your ideas?"

"That's exactly what I desire to do, only I can't do so now for lack of means. If I can convince the Government officials that I can reflect in a dark chamber all that can be seen from a house top with the naked eye, it will be a pretty good conclusion that I can do the same in a torpedo boat under the water at sea. That's what I can do."

"Why do you want a woman to go into this scheme with you?"

"Don't you know that women are fairly crazy for notoriety; for the honor of being connected with an invention? They are dying to see their names in print. Just think of the fame. If she advanced me money I could share profits with her."

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Humboldt boulevard, 177 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (E. L. Papineau to M. J. Ryan)	$ 2,850
Hope av, 75 ft w of Kosciusko st, w f, 25x127 ft, dated April 21 (G. A. Armour to J. Miszker)	525
The premises No. 23 East Huron st, dated Sept. 4 (J. Fleck to J. H. Schlueter)	7,100
Lewis st, 300 ft s of Webster av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (F. Bischoff to H. Gebhardt)	2,500
Indiana av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Aug. 28 (D. H. Keyes to Charles E. Gaylord)	4,500
Bryan st, s e cor of Stanton av, n f, 47⅓x155 ft, dated Sept. 4 (J. C. Bellfeld to T. J. Brinkman)	7,350
Kemper place, 136 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 1 (F. S. Heywood to J. Isberg)	2,500
Loomis st, 198 ft n of Adams, e f, 22x125 ft, dated July 18 (Thomas Chalmers to A. A. Daudy)	11,000
Loomis st, s of and adjoining above, dated July 18 (same to C. D. Owens)	11,000
Western av, 75 ft s of Bryson st, w f, 73x124 ft, dated Aug. 20 (W. H. Hubbard to J. N. Hansen)	2,400
Ambrose st, 275 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 6 (International Bank to P. Peppler)	800
Troy st, 241 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (E. J. Huckin to A. G. Huckin)	600
Stave st, 29 ft s e of Julia court, n e f, 26x90 ft, dated Aug. 29 (C. H. Low to R. H. Mears)	1,600
Seventeenth st, n w cor of Lincoln, s f, 26x125 ft, dated June 30 (F. J. Jirka to F. Susralsky)	1,300
Parnell av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 48x125 ft, dated May 31 (J. W. A. Weaver to B. Holway)	1,000
Douglas boulevard, 50 ft n of Hinman st, w f, 25x174 ft, dated Aug. 20 (V. Brezina to M. Fedderson)	600
Fulton st, 256 ft e of Homan av, s f, 58x150 ft, dated Aug. 14 (Trego & Smith to G. B. Jameson)	2,100
Huron st, 168 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x128 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. O'Connor to J. Schroeder)	3,000
Ambrose st, 150 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x124 ft, imp., dated Sept. 3 (L. Rauk Sr. to L. Rauk Jr.)	1,500
Ogden av, 66 ft s w of Spaulding, s e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (T. O'Hearn to B. Quinn)	1,400
Bingham st, 225 ft n w of Armitage av, s w f, 25x105 ft, dated Aug. 22 (F. E. Livengood to C. M. Graves)	525
Norman av, 75 ft s of Bloomington Road, undivided ½ of 200x118 ft, with 25x118 and 120x100 ft in same sub, dated June 24 (E. M. Olson to C. P. Johnson)	3,200
Shields av, 107 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated July 26 (D. Corkery to W. Stack)	2,800
Park av, 59 ft e of California, s f, 19¼ ft to alley, dated Sept. 1, 1887 (M. Campbell to C. A. Weary)	3,000
Monroe st, 248 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 14 (W. G. Jackson to M. Perkins)	1,100
Shober st, 125 ft s of Thompson, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (Fagerlund & Johnson to W. S. Lasher)	500
Lexington st, 96 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (T. W. Johnston to C. S. Harmon)	1,500
Erie st, 150 ft e of Armour, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (L. Monsen to L. M. Larsen)	1,600
Twenty-second st, 146 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x126 ft, dated Aug. 30 (V. C. and H. R. Durkee to J. Kinera)	1,250
Eighteenth st, 241 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (H. Kraznicka to F. J. Kraznicka)	3,200
Ruble st, 125 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 25x86 ft, dated Sept. 3 (J. Callahan to H. and C. Hoff)	2,200
Marshfield av, s e cor. of York st, w f, 19x100 ft, dated Sept. 3 (H. H. Allard to W. P. Engel)	5,000
Jackson st, 90 ft w of Irving av, s f, 25x150⅓ ft, dated Aug. 28 (G. and A. Raymond to A. Olff)	2,300
Union st, 140 ft s of Erie, e f, 20x198 ft, dated July 18 (estate of F. A. Russell to Rockwell King)	3,000
The premises No. 532 Warren av, dated July 20 (Joseph McNaire to J. R. Weddell)	6,500
Rumsey st, 175 ft s of Jane, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Aug. 25 (C. Jenzen to J. Poteracki)	61,00
Fifteenth st, 167 ft e of Margaret, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 22 (M. Ader to T. Mayor)	650
The premises No. 615 West Erie st, dated Aug. 30 (W. H. Deady to B. Ball)	2,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Halsted st, n of Graceland av, e f, 40⅓ ft to Evanston av, 4 3-100 of acres, dated Sept. 4 (S. P. Hedges to C. J. Paterson)	$ 3,700
May av, 237 ft n of Marianna st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated July 27 (W. Goessle to G. Friedrich)	800
Wolfram st, 312 ft w of Herndon, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 7, 1887 (S. McClelland to L. Behr)	650
Palmer st, 142 ft n of Sulzer, w f, 50x152 ft, dated Sept. 1 (A. Leaf to H. Perkins)	2,950
Wilson av, 37 7-10 ft e of Lyman, s f, 37 7-10x121½ ft, dated Aug. 30 (S. Brown Jr. to G. W. Williams)	600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Ashland av, n e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 50⅓x124 ft, dated Aug. 20 (Meyer Ballin to J. H. Elbert)	$ 1,500
Prairie av, 19⅓ ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 19 8-10x160 ft, dated July 28 (W. A. DuBreuil to E. S. McEwan)	7,500
Dearborn st, 156 ft s of Garfield boulevard, w f, 25x98 ft, dated Sept. 4 (H. Botsford to K. Whitcomb)	3,000
Dearborn st, 556 ft s of Garfield boulevard, e f, 25x98 ft, dated Aug. 31 (same to C. L. Epler)	2,250
Thirty-eighth place, s w cor of St. Louis av, n f, 58x124 ft, dated Sept. 3 (C. B. Hosmer to G. W. Wells)	900
Sangamon st, 75 ft n of Sixty-first, e f, 37½x125 ft, dated Aug. 31 (E. G. Minnick to A. Krach)	595
Carpenter st, 225 ft n of Sixty-second, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 30 (G. Birkhoff to J. M. Godey)	400
Sixty-third st, 65 ft w of May, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (J. U. Borden to P. Groh)	1,200
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Armitage av, n w cor of Simons, s f, 35x125 ft, dated Aug. 13 (A. O. Henstrom to F. A. Winkelman)	$ 1,300
Lots 21 and 22, Block 9, Avondale, dated Sept. 12, 1887 (A. Wisner to T. H. Donovan)	600

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

P. A. Bahnsen, to erect cottage 21x45 at 822 Maplewood street, to cost $1,200.

C. Lange, to erect cottage 20x45 at 94 Keenan street, to cost $1,100.

O. S. A. Sprague, to erect 3-story and 2-story dwellings, and barn 40x35 and 92x56 at 2704 and 2706 Prairie avenue, to cost $40,000.

Gust Doering, to erect 2-story flat building, 24x36 at 467 Dudley street, to cost $1,400.

N. Brandsted, to erect cottage 20x30 at 402 Lawndale avenue, to cost $800.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Political Net Banners, Flags, and Portraits. Hojer & Graham, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

To act on the liver, and cleanse the bowels, no medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A MILLION BUSHEL DEAL.

HUTCHINSON BUYS A MILLION DECEMBER OF BLOOM.

Magin, Hutchinson's Broker, Having Instructions Not to Let Them Bluff Him, Picks Up Bloom's Offer in a Way to Make the Seller's Head Swim—Margins of $250,000 Put Up—What Mr. Hutchinson Said About It.

Pelion was heaped upon Ossa yesterday. It occurred, not on Olympus, but in the wheat-pit—which is much the same thing. Ossa crawled from under dexterously without much delay and braced up. After that it was a stand-off, though there was much excitement and a decline of half a cent in December wheat.

According to an eye-witness the situation was as follows: Monday morning the wheat bulge was still on, but it was not such a robust bulge as it had been. It showed signs of weakness in the knees. These signs worried Frank Magin a little. He was willing to cover a million or two of shorts on a slump, but was not anxious to have the entire visible supply flung into his teeth. He communicated his fears to "the old man."

"Don't let them bluff you," said "Hutch," with emphasis.

"But supposing they offer a million with $250,000 up, or something of that kind."

"Don't let them bluff you," repeated the old bull, with a toss of his horns.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a weak spot was developed in the wheat-pit. Frank Magin stood on one side making as little of himself as possible, while opposite him was Leopold Bloom, several sizes larger than life. The price of December went off a point. Bloom glanced at the indicator and seemed to grow an inch taller. Somebody sold a 5,000 jag and the indicator fell back another point. Bloom continued to expand like the bark of a basswood tree in springtime. A decline of another ⅛ was more than he could endure silently. He strode around and found Frank Magin.

"Sell you 100,000 December," he said.

Magin affected not to hear and started to move away. Bloom stood in his path, invincible as Goliath of Gath. The tower trembled and the bulls and bears gasped for breath as he thundered:

"Sell you 1,000,000 December. $250,000 up!"

"Done," said Hutch's head broker quietly, and he entered the trade on his card.

HUSTLING FOR MARGINS.

Bloom shrunk to his normal size instantly, and the crowd began to hammer the market. It sank from 95 to 94⅛ while Bloom was running down-stairs and up again. This made him feel good and he began to grow again. Followed by a crowd of brokers and clerks he walked over to where "Hutch" sat in his customary seat by the grand staircase, grim and undisciplinable as the Sphinx. Bloom produced a bundle of papers.

"Here you are," he said.

"Here I am what!" asked the old man.

"Here are your bonds."

"What bonds? Synagogue bonds?"

"Northwestern bonds—$250,000 worth—good as gold."

"Don't want 'em," said "Hutch." "I'm not buying bonds just now—it's wheat I'm after."

"Well, you've got it. I just sold Magin 1,000,000 bushels of December for your account—$250,000 up."

"O, don't bother me. Go and settle it with Magin."

Here Mr. Bloom remembered that it annoyed the old gentleman to have money or securities flourished in his face on 'Change, so he went and found Magin.

During the remainder of the session Hutch's eye sought the indicator constantly. There was a broker or two beside him every minute. The decline ceased, and the market closed at 95⅛ for December—⅛ over the opening and ⅜ above the lowest point of the day.

In the afternoon there was another spell of weakness. "Hutch" never left his post, and brokers hovered thick about him.

"Did you buy 1,000,000 bushels of December of Bloom this forenoon?" he was asked.

"No, I haven't bought any wheat of Bloom that I know of."

"They say your broker, Magin, did, and put up $250,000 in margins. Does Magin usually carry $250,000 around in his vest pocket?"

"O, that's a deal between Magin and Bloom. I don't know anything about it. Go and see Bloom."

BLOOM WAS A LITTLE ANXIOUS.

Mr. Bloom stood at the foot of the main staircase. Between him and the wheat-pit was a string of exceedingly simple young men doing ticker service. Mr. Bloom was outwardly calm, but he was chewing gum at a rate that would be the despair of a country schoolma'am.

"Did you sell 'Hutch' 1,000,000 bushels of December wheat this forenoon, Mr. Bloom?"

"Yes—Bill, run up and see what December is."

"With $250,000 up?"

"Yes, $250,000 up—certificate of the First National—Tom, get the price of December."

"Is 'Hutch's' money up, too?"

"Of course. 'Hutch' is all right. He's worth $10,000,000. He won't feel his loss—Jack, find out what December is."

"Mr. Bloom, what did Hutch want of all that wheat in such a hurry?"

"December 95? All right, Bill—— Why, he wanted it to cover his shorts with."

"When are you going to cover yours?"

"Ninety-five for December still? All right, Tom—— O, I'll cover mine when she drops to 90. I shan't be in a hurry."

Jack came back and reported December at 94⅞, whereupon Mr. Bloom looked relieved, changed sides with his gum, and sauntered into the office of Schwartz & Dupee to let the small-fry admire him.

Other incidents of the day were of comparatively little interest.

The Board of Trade directors considered a petition today asking that the afternoon session be permanently abolished. The petition will be posted on 'Change for ten days and then voted on by the association.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN WALL STREET.

A Good Deal of Activity in Stocks and an Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The dullness of the latter part of last week, incident upon the approach of the Saturday half holiday and the celebration of Labor-Day, gave place this morning to a rather unexpected activity. During the time that had elapsed between the closing at noon Saturday and the opening this morning no bad news had been received, and the result was a move on the market by the bulls, which set prices on the upward scale and which caused considerable buying. A large proportion of the summer out-of-town contingent has returned. Most of these men are on the bull side, and their purchases materially aided in the advance.

London quotations at the opening were higher than those of Saturday, and orders to buy were flashed under the ocean. A number of outside operators who had been waiting a reaction, seeing the market rise, thought it best to get in rather than wait any longer. All these causes, coupled with the fact that, for a wonder, there was a dearth of bad news from Chicago, combined to push up prices, some of them to the highest notch reached for years. They did not hold this, however, and toward the close prices reacted somewhat, but at the final closing the market was strong, with the last quotations a trifle off from the highest figures of the day.

The coalers were strong; the reports of continued and increasing demands for this commodity at the advanced rates making them so, while in Reading the securities received an impetus from the publication of the news that a favorable arrangement had been made with the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania not dissenting, whereby the Baltimore & Ohio was to have a continuous line from Chicago to New York by way of the Reading tracks, at this end the latter company being benefited to the extent of the increased traffic from this source.

The Richmond Terminal-Norfolk & Western deal, by which the latter company is to get control of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, was also trotted out again, and on the strength of it Norfolk & Western jumped two points. The Terminal directors are to meet Thursday, and rumor has it that that day this big deal will be consummated.

The grangers were not noticeable except that St. Paul was strong and active on the report that the earnings of this company for the month of August, notwithstanding the fact that the earnings for the last week showed a decrease over the same period of last year, were larger than for any August in the history of the company and showed a successive increase for that month for each of the last four years. The crop situation was considered to be favorable, the shortage in wheat being made up for by the increased price and the corn outlook continued hopeful.

Altogether today, which was practically the opening of September, Saturday having been but a half and yesterday being a whole holiday, was bright for the bulls, who picked up their courage and talked boldly of a strong advance before any pronounced reaction could set in.

Cammack, one of the biggest of the bear leaders, was down town, but he and his followers said they were not doing anything, and it was given out that they intended to hold aloof and would not attempt to resist the prospective advances, but just the same his actions will be closely watched, as he has been known more than once, while talking in this vein, to be concocting some scheme for breaking the market when least expected, and on that principle it is well to keep an eye on him.

JAY GOULD IN TOWN.

Jay Gould, the old time "wizard of Wall street," bronzed from his weeks' outing in the Catskills, was in the city today for the first time since the day he started on his last Western trip in May, except, of course, the day he returned, when he only passed through here on his way to his country seat at Irvington. Mr. Gould did not come down-town, but held a conference at the Windsor Hotel with some of his lieutenants whom he had summoned, soon after which he went to Irvington. Knowing ones say that Gould has regained somewhat of his old time vigor, and that before long he will be heard from. He is said to be training his guns on those who have been hammering his securities on the stories they circulated to the effect that he was dying, and that when he gets ready to pull the trigger there will be plenty of financial gore shed in Wall street. The story was circulated that his trip to town was made in order to perfect arrangements to carry into effect the plan of placing the bulk of his securities in the hands of a syndicate. This story has many believers, and certain it is that there were several mysterious conferences today between some of the Gould crowd at the Western Union Building. Russell Sage was present at all of them, and late in the afternoon he hurried from the last meeting to Wall street, where he remained for a long time before returning to his own office, and then he was extremely non-committal, refusing to talk at all about any topic connected with Jay Gould, simply saying that the latter had been in the city for a while. George Gould expressed ignorance of what his father was doing or what his plans were. He said that as the weather became cooler his father might occasionally visit the office, but he could not say for certain.

Sidney Dillon, one of Gould's trusted adjutants, will not be in the city for a week at least. He was kicked in the leg yesterday by a horse at his country seat at Litchfield, Conn., and was severely hurt.

The advance copies of Poor's Manual for 1888 came out today. It states the total mileage of track laid up to Dec. 31, 1887, to be 149,912.70, the increase of mileage during that year being 9.6 per cent, or 13,080.75 miles.

C. C. HOLTON'S FAILURE.

A Surprise to the Members of the Trade—The Cause.

C. C. Holton, the well known wholesale and retail furniture dealer at Nos. 224 to 228 Wabash avenue, made a confession of judgment at 11 o'clock yesterday morning aggregating $62,734. The preferred creditors are Clara A. Holton, his wife, $18,204; Samuel F. Lieb, his brother-in-law, $5,062; Martha G. Holton, his sister-in-law, $2,893; Ellen S. Woods, his niece, $4,872; William Miller, $20,000; Thomas L. Forrest, trustee, $7,678; and John I. Fanning, an employé, $4,025.

The executions were put in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Liebrandt, who proceeded immediately to the store and quietly took possession. The failure was received with unfeigned surprise by the seventy-five or more employés in the building. The store was one of the largest and most finely equipped in the city and Mr. Holton one of the best known and oldest men in the business.

When the Sheriff made the levy Fred Golding, Mr. Holton's bookkeeper, was drawing up a bill of sale aggregating several hundred dollars. He dropped everything at once. There were also a number of customers in the place, but they quickly dropped all negotiations and departed.

"We were all much surprised," said Mr. Golding yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter; "nothing of the sort was anticipated at all. Everything seemed to be moving in good shape and he had accommodations at the banks. At any rate, his bills were honored. I never was more surprised in my life."

"What would you say is the cause?"

"Well, I can't say positively. Business has been dull during the last few months all over the country, and trade has not been up to the average. Mr. Holton has been greatly depressed, too, of late, particularly since the loss of his son Charles, whom, you will remember, was accidentally shot by his brother some time ago. The old man brooded over this constantly; it preyed on his mind and worried him. He had set his heart on Charlie, who was the cashier and really conducted the business."

This really seems to have been the cause of the financial disaster. It will doubtless be remembered that some five or six months ago a tragedy happened at Mr. Holton's home which threw a deep shadow over the house. One morning the youngest son, who was sleeping with his brother, drew a revolver and in a playful manner remarked:

"Charlie, you're a burglar. I'm going to shoot you," and snapped the trigger. The revolver was loaded and the discharge struck Charles Holton, wounding him so that he died from its effects. Since that day the old gentleman seemed to have lost all interest in his business. Constant brooding over the misfortune sapped his vitality until today, it is said, he is but the mere wreck of his former self. "Mr. Holton is broken up physically," said Lawyer Rich yesterday, the attorney for the creditors; "his health has failed him and he is a perfect wreck. We tried as long as possible to ward off this thing. It has been coming on. This morning Mr. Holton was here and we tried to tide the danger over. But it was impossible; the help he had expected did not come, and the inevitable had to be done. He made voluntary assignments to his creditors and the place was closed."

"Do you represent all the creditors?"

"No, I think there are others. I do not know exactly how much the assets will aggregate; the liabilities will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000. The place is well stocked with fine goods recently bought, and I have no doubt that, even if these have to come under the hammer, the creditors will lose little if anything at all."

"What would you say were the causes leading to the failure?"

"Dull trade and bad health. You know what domestic troubles he has gone through. First, the loss of a child falling from a window, then the tragedy in which Charlie, his favorite, was killed."

Mr. Holton is well spoken of by all who know him. He has been in the furniture business for upwards of twenty years, and at one time was in partnership with Mr. Hildreth, under the firm name of Holton & Hildreth. Six or seven years ago the partnership was dissolved, each man continuing in the same business, however. Mr. Holton's place of business, at No. 224 Wabash avenue, is a five-story building, which he occupied altogether. The upper floors were devoted to the wholesale trade. All the floors are arranged with pieces of furniture, nearly all of which are very valuable.

Mr. Holton was sick abed when a TRIBUNE reporter called on him yesterday and could not be seen.

Minor Troubles.

The Economy Furniture Company secured a judgment by confession for $201 against Frederick Kroeker, a saloonkeeper at No. 45 State street, yesterday.

James A. Webb, a ticket scalper on Clark street, confessed judgment in $614 in favor of Edward R. Mulford, another scalper, yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Burke seized forty 1,000-mile railroad tickets under the writ.

The Catholic Verein in Session.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—The Catholic Verein continued its sessions today. The books and accounts of the officers were declared to be in proper form. There are now 424 local societies in the Central Verein from twenty-six States. New York has 78 of these, Ohio 57, Wisconsin 54, Illinois 42. Twenty-three new societies were added to the Central Verein last year. The total membership is about 39,000 and the reserve fund is $690,515. A meeting in the music-hall tonight was addressed by Dr. Lieber of the Prussian Reichstag and others.

Racine's Industrial Exposition.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The fifth annual fair and exposition of the Wisconsin Industrial Association opened this morning. The attendance was rather light, owing to its being children's day. This evening Senator Castle of Illinois made an address on the woman suffrage question, arguing in its favor. The Hon. W. D. Hoard, Republican nominee for Governor, will speak tomorrow.

A Double Tragedy in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Samuel Scanlan, an ex-fireman, at noon today shot his wife three times and himself once. It is thought both will die. Scanlan has been on a continuous spree since his brother, Jim Scanlan, a race-course sport, was killed at St. Paul about a month ago. He was almost wild with liquor when he returned to his home about 11 o'clock today. As soon as he saw his wife he rushed into the house, seized her, and, without a word of warning, shot her. He then placed the pistol just below his jaw and fired, tearing a hole through his mouth and throat, and embedding the ball in his brain.

Crushed by the Cars.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Chicago & Alton Railway killed two men not far from this place before daylight this morning. They were crushed almost to a shapeless mass when found. They were laboring-men, named Thomas Donohee and Joseph Simms, and lived at Fairfield, Ill.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions today:

T. Raridon vs. L. Guggerty, appellant; affirmed.

G. H. Waldin, appellant, vs. A. T. Smith; affirmed.

M. M. Stoddard, appellant, vs. E. G. Rowe et al.; affirmed.

Katherine Lavy vs. The Hawkeye Insurance Company, appellant; affirmed.

Nicholas Holt vs. C. W. Smith, appellant; affirmed.

Louisa Filse et al. vs. The Council Bluffs Insurance Company, appellant; reversed.

State of Iowa vs. Harvey Merkley et al., appellants; reversed.

Rosetta Reid, appellant, vs. John Reid; affirmed.

H. H. Sloan, appellant, vs. Des Moines County et al.; affirmed.

B. F. Werts vs. Merritt Bros. et al., appellants; reversed.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Nelson H. Gamage, Hattie Miller	25—18
John Burke, Della Flemming	21—21
John A. Victor, Cora E. Dye, Williamsport, Ind.	27—21
Louis Trafh, Gabriella Kratochvil	25—21
William McCawley, Johanna Johnson	22—19
Joseph Mason, Rejina Mahen	23—20
James Merrick, Mary Tarpry	30—28
Louis Engeriser, Lena Baier	22—21
Charles Genignon, Cedall Belodo	23—19
Andy Jurgenson, Anna M. John	30—30
Frank J. Summers, Lottie M. Hermanson	25—22
Vaclav Kus, Katerina Cesalova	25—25
William Whalen, Rose Standinger	30—27
Frank Baier, Magdalena Elbert	24—18
Josef Lejcko, Mane Pekarkova	26—19
T. E. Mooney, Lake View, M. A. Hamon, same	29—26
James Murphy, Essie McMahon	28—21
Henry Olson, Nora Sorensen	36—19
W. Eickhoff, Hinsdale, Ill., Dora Kischer, same	24—18
S. N. Clifford, Eda M. King	25—24
Henry Burgy, Margarette Wolfarth	30—20
Conrad Schoen, Carrie Loos	23—22
Patrick R. Boyle, Lizzie W. Brenick	35—26
John Elser, Anlome Koss	23—20
J. J. McCormick, Hunie E. Brown	22—22
Joel Hanson, Lake View, Ida M. Johnson, same	23—22
William Pautz, Sheboygan, Emma Geier, same	32—25
Bendix Jacobsen, Sophia A. Johnson	26—20
Louis E. Steinagle, Maud W. Jones	35—20
Chas. J. Morris, Elberteen Foster	21—20
Wilhelm Kussman, Barbara Zorn	55—37
Ignatz Wildenauer, Bertha Wellnetz	32—25
Neil Thomson, Nettie Fyfe	24—24
Wilom Witt, Blue Island, Friedericke Jenning, Dolton	30—20
F. Romney, Fielding, Ill., Jessie E. Goodier, same	51—24
Joseph Dunn, Ellen F. Judge	23—22
Charles Kainer, Augusta Ahrens	27—19
Harry E. Littler, Elisa J. Mahaffey	22—21
Morris Josephson, Sarah J. Wolf	24—22
Tollak Carlson, Cecelia Hanson	29—28
G. H. Fiedler, Normal Park, Lena Marent, same	22—21
Lorenz Gedeon, Paulina Gedeon	28—24
O. L. Kempe, Wilmette, Emma Lesch	35—29
Engelhard Kiefer, Lake View, Maria Bagner, same	31—33
A. W. Craig, Rogers Park, Florence V. Easter, same	27—25
Albert G. Goodman, M. Manette Slosson	25—19
John Rhodes, Madelaine Ruckman	28—19
E. J. Phelps, New Haven, Conn., Fanny Hamill	25—23
James Murphy, Julia Horst	26—22
Michael McNamara, Bridget Powers	38—26
Oscar Goertchen, Kittie Jenkins	32—22
Frank H. Swett, Mary L. Todd	29—26
W. A. Powell, Kansas City, Jennie Knawles	33—32
Jacob Simon, Rachel Goldstein	23—19
A. Gossell, Lake Zurich, Ill., Sophie Rockensock, same	31—19
Louis Davidson, Sarah Gessler	26—21
Archer C. Loomis, Jennie E. Biggins	22—20
Frank Hagenberg, Bertha Zell	22—20
Henry Burggraf, Johanna C. Meuth	27—23
Robert Robertson, Jane Walker	25—24
A. Robertson, Milburne, Ill., Mary Robertson	27—21
Warren L. Clapp, Mary J. Fogg, Lake	28—27
Ernst Wennerholm, South Chicago, Katie McCormick, Hegewisch	25—20
James Walsh, Ellen Ward	30—25
John Johnson, Anna Nelson	25—25
George A. Hope, Lake View, Christine Wagner	31—20
Richard Marowsky, Pauline Gash	27—21
James Keigher, Maggie White	28—22
Josef Marcakowski, Rosa Kerska	21—19
James J. Sweeney, Sophie Benson	28—22
Frederick Hudenburg, Serie A. Wallace	38—26
Edward B. Holt, Wheaton, Bertha Shuler	28—24
Samuel A. Potter, Catharine Deimer	32—20
Giovan B. Gallicchio, Rachele Capece	28—18
Fred Meyer, Hinsdale, Ill., Margaretha Woellheefer, same	21—22
Silas E. Webber, Nona Peters	20—18
Clarence Magnan, May D. Trombly	29—24
John H. Kunkel, Pauline Jandecka	41—24
M. White, Hyde Park, Bridget Murphy, Lake	24—22
Paul F. Buettner, Ida C. Klager	27—25
Frank Skala, Barbara Raspicka	21—19
Louis Muench, Marie T. Schober	29—23
Axel Olsen, Lake, Fredericke Fruestdt, same	27—17
Joseph Le Senahe, Metildy Menard	20—17
William A. Sunday, Helen A. Thompson	24—20
L. E. Jones, A. Viola Shaver, Covington, Ind.	26—19
J. R. Wilson, Auburn, Sarah A. Jenkins, same	24—30
Richard G. Brennan, Nellie L. Toole	32—24
Jorgen Hansen, Christine Gotfredson	31—19
Frank Gustafson, Christina Olson	22—21
Richard Baumgartner, Riverdale, Anna Baumgartner, same	32—27
James P. Johnson, Emma Klein	27—17
William Jenkel, P. F. Hester, Lake View	24—18
F. W. Quencer, Elgin, Ruth M. Peck, same	32—36
Peter Krupp, Lake View, R. L. Hester, same	28—24
Fredrick Joyce, Bertha Boettcher	25—20
Richard Domke, Paulina Jantz	21—22
R. F. Milne, Evanston, C. E. Hebblethwaite, same	27—25
John Wilson, Sarah I. Byron, Lake	21—19
Henry Deutsch, Kittie Boyland	26—21
N. E. Wheaton, E. E. Simms, same	25—20
John Gunther, Evanston, Alvine Boyke, same	21—18
Henry J. Borre, Antonia Rieger	24—22
Frank Wizesinski, Martha Sloszewska	27—22
Edward McCorry, Lake, M. McFadden, same	25—23
John Buhl, Paulina Heffo	24—25
Hugh Coffey, Kate Gallagher	21—23
Sigmiond M. Hoeger, Emma L. Kerr	23—20
E. Eugene Meeker, Anna S. Hogan	28—21
C. E. Palmer, Pullman, Annie G. Murphy, same	25—19
W. Lovejoy King, Charlotte Kingsbury	24—28
Wm. H. Lennon, Veronica F. Kappal	24—23

MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—LOWREY—At Danville, Pa., Sept. 1, Judge Henry Booth of Chicago and Miss Mary E. Lowrey of Washington, D. C.

HOWE—PARMELE—Monday, Sept. 3, at the Episcopal Church at Lake Geneva, Wis., by the Rev. W. W. Raymond, Mrs. O. E. Parmele and E. W. Howe, both of Chicago.

New Orleans and Clinton (La.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CONNER—At Lake Bluff, Ill., Sept. 4, 1888, Mrs. Clarissa Grannis Conner, aged 78 years.

Funeral Thursday, Sept. 6, at 1:30 p. m., at Rosehill Chapel.

GALLILY—At her residence, 88 East Indiana-st., Sept. 4, 1888, Mary, widow of the late Michael Gallily, aged 52 years and 8 months.

Funeral at 10 a. m. sharp Thursday, Sept. 6, by carriages to Church of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GAUGHAN—At her residence, No. 23 East Huron-st., Mary, beloved daughter of Bridget Gaughan, aged 20 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock a. m., to Church of the Holy Name; thence by cars from Northwestern Depot to Calvary.

McFARLAND—Sept. 4, at No. 859 Adams-st., of diphtheria, Wallace, son of Thomas McFarland, aged 8 years and 8 months.

Funeral private.

McCORMICK—At Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 3, Mr. Thomas McCormick, of consumption, aged 47 years.

Funeral from residence at 2 o'clock p. m. today (Sept. 5.)

Milwaukee papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BLANKS FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY election to be held Sept. 7 (in conformity with the decision to the ...) will be distributed at Room "N" Sherman House on and after Sept. 5 to members of the Cook County Central Committee for their respective wards and districts to be used in the Republican primaries and elections. Certificates of election and tickets of admission to convention hall will be issued at the same time by the judges. S. B. RAYMOND, Secretary.

MISS KATE RYAN MARTIN HAS RETURNED from the East and is at her residence, 1626 Indiana-av.

THE CORNER-STONE LAYING OF THE NOTRE Dame Church will take place Sunday, Sept. 9, at 3 p. m., Most Rev. Archbishop P. A. Feehan performing the ceremony.

THE ENTERPRISE PLEASURE CLUB WILL give a party at Beer's Hall, Milwaukee and Chicago-avs., the evening of Sept. 8.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REGULAR REpublican Club will meet this evening at Myers' Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. All Republicans of the ward are invited. Important business.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES ON MEMORY BY Prof. Loisette at Farwell Hall today at 3 and 8 p. m. Ladies and gentlemen invited. New classes will begin at his Institute, 246 Madison-st., at 7 p. m., Thursday at 3 and 8 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Exchange for Woman's Work will be held at the Clifton House Thursday Sept. 6, at 10 a. m.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB meets tonight at 8 o'clock at Horan's Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 2 Arcade-court, is ready to furnish help to farmers and other employers free. The policy of this office has always been to relieve the surplus population of the city through the rural districts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
For Today and This Week.

FINE HAMBURG and NAINSOOK Embroideries,
MANUFACTURERS' ENDS,
In lengths of from 2¼ to 4½ yards,
5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, & 25c per yard,
WORTH FROM
12½c to 65c per yard.

Our patrons will upon inspection appreciate the WONDERFUL VALUES offered in this special lot of
10,000 Yards.

EARLY SHOPPERS WILL SECURE THE BEST BARGAINS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

FINE SHOES
Positive Bargains This Week
—IN—
Ladies', Misses', Children's, Boys', and Youth's
SHOES.

Ladies' LACED or Buttoned Fine Dongola Tops, Kid Foxing, with Patent Leather Trimmings,
At $3.00.

Ladies' Fine Kid Buttoned Boots, Hand-Made Turns,
At $3.50.

Ladies' Extra Quality Kid Boots, Hand Made, with Extension Soles, Plain or with Tips,
At $4.00.

Children's Best Quality Dongola Extension Sole Spring-Heel Boots
At $2.00.

Misses' Best Straight Goat, Fox'd with Tips, Dongola Tops, Hand Made, Spring Heels,
At $3.00.

DOES IT MEAN THE ELEVATED ROAD?
171 and 173.

MOUNT HOPE,
The new PARK CEMETERY, is now open for use. The Cemetery train leaves the depot of the Grand Trunk Ry. DAILY at 12 m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 47th, 55th, and Halsted-sts. and Ashland-av. Tickets for sale at depot and free to patrons per [illegible]. Lots for sale ready without [illegible] office, 305 Phenix Bldg., cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.
JOHN B. HENSLEY, Sec'y.

IS IT A CHINESE PUZZLE? 171 and 173.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

IS IT A TIP ON THE RACES? 171 and 173.

LYON & HEALY
STATE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO
[illegible]

WHO INVENTED IT? 171 and 173.

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—all kinds Jewelry Silverware, etc. [illegible] PENNA. SMELTING CO., 36 Randolph-st.

Can It Dance?—171 and 173.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, '88, 9:30 a. m.
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
Including a large line of
ROCHESTER GOODS.
ALSO A
BANKRUPT STOCK of CHILDREN'S GOODS

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1888, 9:30 a. m.
HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING,
Commencing with large consignment just received of
Wool and Fur Hats.

IN BASEMENT.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
An Immense Stock of
English and White Granite Ware,
1,700 brls. Glassware.
Also a particularly desirable line of
Table Cutlery.

Friday, Sept. 7, 1888, 9:30 a. m.,
JOB LOTS and ODDS and ENDS
OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats.
ALSO A
Very Fine Billiard Table.

ASSIGNEE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
THOMPSON & McCLAY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Jewelry,
AND
Manufacturers of Overalls.

Owing to the large amount of goods contained in this stock we find that we shall have to devote two days to its sale, and wish now to give notice to all dealers in these goods that the sale will take place
At Stores 214 and 216 Madison-st.,
COMMENCING ON
Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 9:30 a. m.
CONTINUING ON
Friday, Sept. 14, at 9:30 a. m.
The entire stock is in prime mercantile condition, a large proportion new, and will be put up in lots to suit the trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THE VERY CHOICEST
CALIFORNIA GREEN TABLE FRUITS
VIZ.:
Peaches, Pears, and Grapes,
SOLD DAILY AT 9 A. M.
Standard Warehouse, North Water-st.,
Near North Clark-st.
Daily Sales 4 to 10 Car Loads.
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 35 Wabash-av.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT STORES UNDER
Southern Hotel,
22d-st., near Wabash-av.
Entrance on 22d-st.
WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
For account of the late firm of [illegible] the Southern Hotel,
Moq. and B. Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Springs, Pillows, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve by order of Underwriters.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR CLEARING SALE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Folding Beds, Pianos, General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Moved! Gunther's Confectionery
From Madison-st. to larger [illegible]
212 STATE-ST.
[illegible]

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888—TEN PAGES.

EDMUND YATES' LETTER.

THE QUEEN ESTABLISHES HERSELF AT BALMORAL CASTLE.

Sprigs of Royalty Who Are to Visit Her There—Emperor William's Visit to Rome—The Pope Somewhat Irritated—The Duke of Cumberland and His "Rights"—Sufferings of Lord Dufferin—Walter Crane's Latest Production—Members of Trades Unions.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Queen is settled at Balmoral till the third week in November and among the royal visitors expected there are the Empress Frederick and three young daughters, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Albert Victor, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princes Alexander and Joseph of Battenberg. The Prince of Wales will pay a brief visit to Balmoral early next month. The Prince of Wales leaves Homburg today. He will stay at Gmunden with the Duke of Cumberland for a couple of days on his way to Vienna. He will remain in Styria and Hungary till about the 27th, when he returns to England. The Queen has lent Abergeldie mansion, near Balmoral, to Princess Frederica, who will reside there five weeks. The statement that Empress Victoria intends to purchase the schloss of Tenneberg, near Gotha, is quite unfounded. Tenneberg belongs to the crown property of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and could not be sold. Some years ago it was converted into a Government establishment. The Duke always resides at Reinhardsbrunn when in the neighborhood. The Empress has been paying a strictly private visit to Count Munster and Countess Marie Munster at Derneburg, in Hanover. Last Tuesday her Majesty proceeded from Potsdam to Dresden and visited Prince Albrecht of Saxe Altenburg, the husband of Princess Marie of Prussia, the eldest sister of the Duchess of Connaught, who died a few week ago at Albrechtsburg, his beautiful villa on the Elbe.

Emperor William's impending visit to Rome causes intense annoyance and irritation at the Vatican. Prince Bismarck has had to write a private letter to the Pope, informing him that the trip was undertaken solely from military considerations, because his Majesty is visiting all his allies in succession. It was hoped at the Vatican that the Emperor would meet King Humbert at Castle Monzo, near Milan. His grandfather so far respected Papal susceptibilities as to meet the King at Milan, while the Emperor of Austria visited King Victor Emmanuel at Venice, and has postponed a long promised visit to Rome. The etiquette to be followed when the Emperor visits the Pope is being arranged by Prince Bismarck and Mgr. Galimberti, the Nuncio at Vienna. The arrangements are similar to those adopted when Crown Prince Frederick was received by the Pope while staying at the Quirinal in 1883. Emperor William will stay in Rome six clear days. There is to be a review of 40,000 troops, a regatta on the Tiber, horse races, a gorgeous display of fireworks on Mount Pincio, an illumination of the Forum and Coliseum with electric lamps and Bengal lights.

The Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales found their youngest sister at Gmunden, in the new villa Cumberland, which was building at the time of their last visit to that beautiful place in 1885. The villa is one of the most splendid royal residences in Europe, a model of the famous Marienburg on the hills above Nordstemmein in Hanover. It is in highly ornamented German Baronial style, with turrets, balconies, and an immense conservatory. The internal decorations are superb, and the house is sumptuously furnished with every conceivable luxury. This regal abode is filled with pictures, statues, and art of every kind, the Duke of Brunswick's rare and valuable collections having been brought here from his various seats. The windows command enchanting views from the Traunsee, Traunstein, and a wild expanse of woods and hills, with the Alps bounding the horizon. The Emperor of Russia is earnestly endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between the Duke of Cumberland and the German Government, and has requested the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Duke's most intimate friend, to exert his influence. Emperor William is anxious for a settlement, and has offered far more liberal terms than Prince Bismarck approves of, but the Duke much resembles George III. and is obstinate about his hereditary rights. The Duke of Cumberland is already one of the richest royal personages in Europe. He can afford to regard the court of Berlin with scorn.

The Queen of Portugal is taking a course of baths at Gastein, where she occupies the imperial apartments in the Badeschloss, in which the Emperor of Austria recently resided for a month. The King's health has improved since he went to Germany in visiting his sister, the Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, at the magnificent schloss of Sigmaringen in Suabia.

Comte and Comtesse De Flandre are at present staying at Munich. They will shortly be joined by Prince Baudouin, heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, who is to be betrothed to the Bavarian Princess, one of the grand daughters of the Prince Regent Luitpold.

THE QUEEN IN POLITICS.

The office of Clerk Marshal in the Lord Steward's Department was originally given to a member of the House of Commons to cheer the House and Ministry. The Queen, however, insisted on Gen. Lord Alfred Paget retaining the post permanently. It is extremely unlikely that she will again allow the office to revert to the old condition. It is certain that she will personally influence the choice of Lord Alfred's successor, and it is generally believed that Lord De-Ros will be the new Clerk Marshal.

Chester is almost as much a place of pilgrimage for the American traveler as Stratford-on-Avon. The Duke of Westminster at once frankly confessed that he built Eaton Hall to show Americans how an English Duke should be housed. Half a dozen American Bishops were at Chester last week and they seemed thoroughly to appreciate the crumbling walls of red sandstone, the historical rows, and the winding Dee. Chester has recently become the abiding place of three well-known county court Judges—Mr. Tom Hughes, Mr. Horatio Lloyd, and Mr. Wynne Ffowkes.

Lord Dufferin has been obliged to have recourse to an amanuensis. Some intimate friends in England sadly miss the charming letters he used to write. He has suffered of late from contraction of the tendons of the fingers in both hands. A first operation performed was not successful, and the malady showed itself again in the right hand. It became necessary to make so deep an incision that the surgeons administered chloroform. Lord Dufferin went through a dinner and state ball afterwards with no outward sign of suffering except carrying his arm in a sling.

Prince Christian's eldest son, Christian Victor, will shortly join the First Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, of which the Duke of Cambridge is Colonel, and will proceed to India in November, where his battalion is now stationed. Prince Christian is a smart, athletic, strong built young man, a good cricketer and rider, popular both at Marlborough and Oxford, being without any pretensions. It was a great disappointment to him and his parents his not getting into the Oxford eleven the last term he was there, but while he had more than a good chance on his own merits, he was not quite good enough.

If we may trust the accounts presented at the last meeting of the National League Association it is not flourishing. The weekly balance sheet showed receipts of £98 18s and the sums voted to evicted tenants £223.

Mr. Walter Crane is leaving his old friends. This is unfortunate, for his settings of Grimm's old fairy myths were excellent, and the nursery, year after year, used to be delighted—and the elders also—with his colored picture books. He seems to have lost touch with the things that never grow old. This year we get from him, penned and pictured by himself, "Flora's Feast," a masque of flowers, too colossal a subject for every day in the year. Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" is thirty-three years old. Twenty-five editions have, I am told, been printed of the book during that period, and it is more widely read now than ever.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

As far as can be ascertained, in the absence of precise statistics, only one-tenth to one-eighth of the working classes in the three kingdoms are members of trades unions. There is among them as much difference of opinion on questions of general politics as there is among the other sections of the community. It is more than questionable whether trade unionism is on the increase. At the annual congress of 1874 153 societies, with a membership of over a million, were represented, while only 131 societies, with a membership under 700,000, were represented at the annual congress of 1887. Legislation has effected for the working classes all that could be expected. They may move at Bradford to identify their interests with questions of a more dangerous nature, leaving the comparatively tame and beaten path of practical reform to explore the novel and boundless fields of revolutionary speculation. Nationalization of the land has been debated at successive trades union congresses, and it is to be debated again at Bradford, but there are no signs that the doctrines of Socialism have made any considerable progress among the great bulk of the working classes or that they are less amenable to the counsels of common sense and common honesty than their superiors in fortune and station.

EDMUND YATES.

SAM BRYANT LUCKY AT LAST.

Interesting Gossip About the Owner of the Futurity's Winner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The happiest man in New York last night was Sam Bryant, the owner of Proctor Knott. For weeks he has been telling his friends about his horse and predicting his victory. Bryant's luck has been for years so phenomenally bad, however, that few people could be brought to believe his horse amounted to anything until he won the Junior Champion Stakes. The hardest of all to convince of the horse's greatness was Scroggins, Bryant's partner. Scroggins is a well-to-do mule trader who lives in Louisville, Ky. He went in with Sam Bryant in the purchase of Proctor Knott as a yearling after many misgivings and several statements that he would have nothing to do with "that sort of foolishness." They paid $340 for the horse at the Belle Meade sale a year ago, and since he has begun running Scroggins has been fairly itching to sell him. In all the races the horse has won this season the old fellow has never had more than $5 on him, and even that was bet reluctantly. When the great 2-year-old won the Junior Champion, Scroggins bet $5 to $75, and was delighted when he won.

Since Mr. Belmont has set his heart on getting the horse, Bryant's lot has been a trying one. The offer that Mr. Belmont made late Saturday evening of $40,000 fairly stunned Scroggins, who, it is said, threatened to go back to Kentucky if Bryant did not sell the horse. Bryant knew what the horse could do, and positively refused to listen to any proposals until after the Futurity was run.

All yesterday morning Scroggins was greatly excited. He hardly knew what to do. He had a certified check for $10,000, which he started to get cashed, and finally, as a last resort, bet $6,000 of it against $5,000, the field against Proctor Knott. In this way he was certain to win. If the horse captured the stakes his share would amount to a goodly pile, and if he lost he would still have $5,000. After the racing the old man was radiant. He said last night that he always knew Proctor Knott would win.

"But I thought a leetle certain money best, you see," he added. He forgot in the excitement of the moment that he had ever said the horse could lose, and repeated many times to his friends, "I always told Sam so."

A mother never watched a child closer than Bryant has watched Proctor Knott for the last few days. He had the horse at the Gravesend track in a big roomy stall. In one corner was a little bed for himself. There he slept, with the door locked on the inside.

"None of them bookmakers are going to do me," Sam remarked Sunday to a friend. Every bit of food that the horse has eaten for the last week has been given to him out of Bryant's hand. When Bryant would leave the stall his wife, who is an enthusiastic horsewoman, stood guard. There was never a moment from Saturday morning that a stranger could have entered the stall.

Sam himself did not win much on the race. Of course there are numerous stories of tremendous winnings, but the truth is that he did not have much money to bet. When he came East he had only a few hundred dollars, and the money he won on his horse at Monmouth was sent back to Kentucky to pay debts.

Sam Bryant, in many respects, is as remarkable as his horse. He is a rough, red-faced man, with a most tenacious memory for names and faces. He told a number of racing men in Kentucky last winter that he had a wonderful horse, but he has been so universally unlucky that they all laughed at him. "I am going to give him luck," said Bryant, "by naming him after the luckiest man in the United States, Proctor Knott." And so the horse was named after the well-known Governor of Kentucky. Proctor Knott showed up very well in the spring, and at the Louisville meeting Bryant determined to make a plunge on him. The distance was three-quarters of a mile, and The Lioness was his principal rival. Bryant was then in needy circumstances, and he borrowed $500 to bet on his horse. The Lioness beat him away off, and Bryant could hardly be kept from killing the horse and the jockey, Stoval. He offered the horse then for $500, but every one knew that he really did not mean what he said.

Bryant has been in all probability the most persistently unlucky man on the turf. Horse after horse has gone wrong with him. Owners have given him horses to train, and all sorts of accidents have occurred. They have caught diseases, broke lame, blind, and spavined. Sometimes the sheds of his stables have fallen in, and whenever one of his horses happened to win by any accident he would be certain to have no money on the race.

The pride of Bryant's life was his boy, Walter, whom he fondly called "Wallie," and who was the only human being that ever softened his hard nature. He was a bright, handsome little lad, and used to ride his father's horses. One day the boy was thrown and killed. This caused Bryant's cup of sorrow to overflow, and for weeks it was feared his mind would give way. Even now, if the boy's name is mentioned in his presence, he will rush away and weep like a woman.

It is characteristic of the man that shortly after his horse won the Junior Championship a well known patent medicine firm asked him to give the horse the name of their medicine, offering him $5,000 to make the change. Bryant refused, because Gov. Knott, after whom the horse is named, pardoned some of Bryant's gambling friends simply on his account.

Those who know Bryant best are confident that if he does not sell his horse some bad luck will overtake it. Bryant himself has a superstitious idea that the death of "Wallie" was a sign that he is to have no more good luck. He is in constant fear that Proctor Knott will break a tendon or be disabled in some way. In talking about his bad luck Bryant describes a visit he once made to a faro bank. He bought fifty checks at the value of $1 each and bet them. He lost forty-nine of them, betting them one at a time, without winning once, and the fiftieth "split." He threw the "splitter" to the servant and left the place in a rage.

NO MORE GAMBLING IN MILWAUKEE.

Six Houses Closed Last Night—Additions to the Art Gallery.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee gambling houses were once more closed tonight by order of the Chief of Police. This is the result of the complaint made by J. H. McLellan that he had lost $1,100 of his wife's money in gambling. Six public houses have been open here for nearly a year now, but have not depended alone on Milwaukeeans for support. In fact, much of the play here has been by Chicago sports who had been in the habit of making frequent trips to this city ever since the Chicago houses were closed.

Fifteen new pictures with a valuation of $25,000 were added today to the extensive collection of the Layton Art Gallery. They were purchased by Mr. Layton during his recent European trip, and include the paintings of some celebrated artists.

Mayor Brown delivered an address of welcome at the opening today of the annual session of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. The Secretary's report showed a total of 181 branch associations in the country, comprising 6,000 members.

"Manitou" Soda Water has more sparkle and effervescence than any other known mineral water. In bottles only. C. Jevne & Co., agents.

CHARACTER OF THE JEW.

A TREATISE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SUBJECT CRITICISED.

Many of the Points Presented in an Article Published in the "Westminster Review" Controverted by Chicago Jews—Rabbi Hirsch Says the Treatise Is False and the Writer Unfair and Prejudiced—The Rev. Mr. Norden Expresses Similar Views.

A writer in the *Westminster Review* presents an exhaustive treatise on "Both Sides of Jewish Character." The article begins with a eulogy of the Jew of the past, and ends with a lament for the Jew of the present. At the outset the writer asks: "What nation ever contended more manfully against overwhelming odds for its independence and for its religion? What nation ever, in its last agonies, gave such signal proofs of what may be accomplished by a brave despair?" Persecution in its most horrible forms could not destroy the grandeur of the Jewish nation. While those around them were groveling in the darkness of besotted ignorance and all Christendom had abandoned its search for truth the Jews were still amassing learning and stimulating progress. They were the most skillful physicians, the ablest financiers, and among the most profound philosophers. They were only second to the Moors in the cultivation of natural science. The writer finds that the most important service the Hebrew race has rendered mankind was in sustaining commercial activity during the centuries when they were almost its only representatives. "Their record," he says, "has been the despair alike of the philosophical historian and of the scientific theologian."

The homogeneity of the race is touched upon, and the admission is made that in many of the medieval persecutions of the Jews the love of gold animated the Christians as much as their zeal for the Gospel. Then Consul Wagstaff is quoted to show that in Russia the Jews are compared to "parasites that have settled on a plant not vigorous enough to throw them off, and which is being gradually sapped of its vitality." This prefaces the writer's discussion of the other side of Jewish character, which is, in brief, its commercial side. The usurious disposition of the race, had its excuse in the Mosaic law, which permitted them to take usury at will from the Gentile. The materialistic tendency developed by the latter-day Jew may be partly excused by the ordeal he passed through in the Middle Ages. Their vanity and their self-assertiveness are mentioned as principal reasons for the unpopularity of Jews. The success of the Jew is owing to his quickness of insight and his strenuousness; and then, the writer sums up his numerous defects in substance as follows:

Though they have always been more numerous than the Romans who conquered the world, the Jews have never founded a State of any magnitude. They have never dominated any people, and never, since the Maccabus, produced a great soldier; for Massena was only second-rate, and Marshal Bevedek did not succeed at Sadowa. Lord Beaconsfield was only a great party leader, M. Cremieux proved a failure at Bordeaux, and if Gambetta was a Jew, as claimed by Jewish papers, he was at once the strongest representative of the race and the one whose blood was least pure. There have been no great engineers or inventors among the Jews, and their industrial faculties are even less developed than their construction. The Jew produces nothing. He is not a wealth-maker, for he adds nothing to the wealth of the world; but he has mastered the secret that money is to be made rapidly by the distribution of products. The oppression of ages has made him thoroughly familiar with the value of "securities" and the method of dealing with them. His intellect is exactly fitted to the work and he beats all competitors. "The Jewish character," the writer says in conclusion, "seems to resist all pressure of circumstances, and to be substantially what it has been from the days of the Pharaohs—the character of a singularly stubborn or stiff-necked people, very earthy in their desires, though full of capacity; never spiritual, yet able to produce from time to time—at least so long as the national life remained unshattered—men of lofty spiritual gifts; not artistic in temperament, yet possessing in the most marked and special degree the organization which enables those to whom it is given to surpass mankind in music, whether as composers, singers, or instrumentalists; not numbering among them great scientific discoverers, nor, indeed, loving science for its own sake, yet here, as elsewhere, effectually following the lead of the mind of alien races with a single eye for the goal of their own material aggrandizement; commercial to the highest degree, yet with no bent for manufacture; not pusillanimous, yet neither warlike nor military; the only nation of the East that has been able to assimilate Western civilization, but has refused to be assimilated by it. The central idea of Jewish polity is that temporal rewards and punishments are the mark of the Divine approbation or displeasure. The hardening, narrowing influence of such a creed was sufficiently obvious even while, within the Jewish polity itself, men were to be found who—like the author of the Book of Job—had attained sufficient spiritual elevation to expose the cruel falsehood of the popular faith. But to this hour it is an insoluble mystery how the Book of Job became incorporated into the Hebrew canon, so alien is its teaching from the general prepossessions of the national literature. No wonder then that in the popular Hebrew mind true Judaism has come to mean the art of getting on—of making the most of this world and completely ignoring any other. At what a cost!

The average Christian reader is doubtless struck by the apparent fairness of this estimate of Jewish character. That which is universally acknowledged to be sublime in the early history of the race is dwelt upon in a manner which shows conclusively the writer's appreciation of it, and no undue prominence appears to be given to errors and defects which modern times have developed. In order to ascertain how the article would be received by Jewish readers it was submitted to Rabbi Hirsch and the Rev. A. Norden with a request that they give their opinions regarding it.

Rabbi Hirsch exhibited not a little impatience while reading the article, and, having finished, said:

"It is a jumble of anti-Semitic twaddle. It is false and unfair from beginning to end. The historical data made use of is distorted and misapplied, and the writer's deductions would be laughed at by a Jewish schoolboy. It is an ill-digested mass of facts and fancies unskillfully arranged by an unfriendly hand. It is an estimate of Jewish character from a Christian point of view.

"Look, for instance, at what the writer has to say on the subject of usury: 'The Jew was forbidden by the Mosaic law to lend on usury to one of his own nation, but he was permitted to take usury ad libitum from the Gentile.' The Mosaic law said nothing about usury. The Hebrew word signifies simply interest. The borrowers of the middle ages couldn't get the Christian to take 'usury,' so they forced the Jew to take it. If he took large interest from those who were compelled to borrow of him, was he not taxed and persecuted and robbed until often he was fortunate if he escaped with his life? Almost any history of that time shows that the Jew was a usurer through force of circumstances.

"The writer speaks of the 'Jewish nation' as though there was such a thing. There is no Jewish nation. However often they may have had opportunities of founding a State of their own their neglect to do so is proof of their fidelity to a principle. There is not a Jew in the Western World who wants a government by his people. It is neither the destiny nor the mission of the race to have a government of its own.

"It is true that the Jews have been exclusive, for they have been despised. To whom might a Jew go in the past for success but to a Jew? When were not Christian ears deaf to even his appeals for justice? The Jews have always been compelled to hang together; not for the purpose of combining against and for the disadvantage of Christians, but for their own protection from the persecutions of Christians. As to their materialism, the Jew can take lessons from many Yankees who are corner-stones in modern society.

"Gambetta was not a Jew. Benedek was never a Jew. And this writer complains that the Jews have not produced anything. How long is it since the Christians began to allow the Jews to produce? How long is it since the Jew was given a chance to lead a human life and develop his faculties? Give the Jews an equal chance with the rest of humanity and see whether they will produce anything."

The Rev. Mr. Norden read the article carefully and with evidences of no little interest.

"It is a fine essay," he said, "from a Christian standpoint. That is the trouble with a larger part of our periodical and newspaper literature regarding the Jews—it is from a Christian source, and therefore of necessity prejudiced. The writer quotes and refers to the learned historians, Ewald and Delitsch of Leipsic, both of whom are Christians. An estimate of 'both sides of Jewish character,' in order to be wholly fair, I think, should come from some one who stood on neutral ground. It is apparent that this writer does not. The writer is mistaken. Neither Gambetta nor Benedek was a Jew. It is true that the Jews have a naturally well developed faculty for accumulating means without being producers; but that they have exercised that faculty from preference is not true. The Jews became money-makers through force of circumstances. The writer is correct when he says that whenever a Jew has devoted himself to almost any branch of the arts or sciences he has invariably distinguished himself. Such would generally be his choice if a preference were allowed him. But until quite recent times it has not been. When a youth in my native country, at a time when the Jews were overburdened by taxes imposed by a Christian government and the struggle for bare existence required of every male Jew the maximum of his energy and industry, I knew a butcher—a man who in this country would be classed among common laborers—who educated his three sons for physicians. The influence of the friendlier social atmosphere of the New World is to make our people forget the centuries of necessity which have compelled them to make money rapidly, and you can see them everywhere developing those faculties which so distinguished their forefathers above other men. There are plenty of Jewish young men here in Chicago who deliberately turn their backs upon the brightest prospects in a money-getting way to gratify their taste for literature, music, painting, architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, and so on. They will succeed, too, as well as their Christian comrades.

"There are the best of reasons why our people have not distinguished themselves in the army. It was not until 1848 in Prussia that Jews were allowed to serve as soldiers. The permission was only given upon their earnestly petitioning for it. And to this day there is no chance for them to rise from the ranks. Lately the letter of the law does not forbid it, but the spirit of it does most effectually. If a Jew becomes a Lieutenant it is pretty certain that his father's pocket-book brought it about, for Christians, in the army and out of it, have always maintained a kindly attitude toward the Jewish strong box. In Germany a young Jew may pass the examination for promotion from the ranks, but when he does he is almost invariably blackballed.

"The writer laments that we have neglected to seize favorable opportunities to found a State of our own. We have proven ourselves deficient in military spirit, he says, and points to the fact that we have never overthrown a Government. The Jews do not overthrow Governments. The Jews are not Anarchists. It is not true that M. Cremieux was a failure at Bordeaux. He was a life Senator, beloved by Jews and Christians alike.

"Early persecutions and their results have made the Jews an exclusive people. Events have combined to make them a house within a house, a city within a city, a people within a people. Yet their racial pride is not inordinate. They never acknowledge any one who is not acknowledged by Jews and Christians alike. Then, this writer ignores the fact, which should be well understood by this time, that the Jews do not look upon it as their destiny to establish a Government of their own. Since they were scattered from Jerusalem they have believed their mission to be to teach the religion of reason and true humanity. We have eliminated from our prayer-books all references to a return of our people to Palestine; it is our destiny to remain scattered throughout the earth, and as we are relieved of discriminations which act as a drag upon our natural inclinations it will be seen that from a race of money-getters we should become tillers of the soil as of old, worthy exponents of the arts and sciences, and defenders of the nations to which we owe allegiance."

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A Connecticut Man Tells a Queer Story to Account for His Disappearance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—A week ago last Friday night William B. Hill, a wealthy merchant of Georgetown, Conn., disappeared mysteriously from his home, and it was believed that he had been murdered for his money or had fled from the State because of financial trouble. One week from the night Mr. Hill disappeared he walked into his house with three ugly-looking wounds on his head. He was travel-stained and weary, his mind was somewhat upset, and it was with difficulty that he related his story to his relatives. While driving home Friday night, Aug. 24, after closing up his store, he allowed his horse to walk up a hill alongside of which runs a thicket. He says that when he was about half way up a man jumped from the side of the road and hit him on the back of the head with a club, the blow tumbling Mr. Hill out of his country buckboard wagon to the ground. He was soon on his feet again and grappled with his assailant, when another blow on the head from a second man who had come upon the scene as suddenly as had the first knocked him senseless. When he came to his senses the men were dragging him by the feet to the side of the road. Here he was robbed, and upon his shouting for help was again rendered unconscious by blows on the head. Three days after that Mr. Hill found himself wandering in Eastern New York State. How he ever got there he does not know. He has a faint recollection of stopping at a brook and washing the blood from his face, and a misty remembrance of a long tramp through thick woods and bushes. When he began to think of finding his way home he was near Sing Sing. Just how he made the trip he does not know, but remembers that people of whom he inquired the way appeared suspicious because of the wounds in his head and his jaded, broken-down appearance, and seemed to regard him as a fugitive from justice.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications.]

Increase of Pensions for Deafness.

WOODLAWN PARK, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A bill passed the Senate several months ago increasing pensions for total deafness from $13 to $30 per month. Please state for the benefit of those interested whether that bill has ever passed the House and received the approval of the President?

A VETERAN.

[The bill has been approved by the President and is now a law.]

Where the Paragraph Originated.

CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, said to be copied from the London (England) *Times*, to the effect that the only time an Englishman can use an Irishman is when he migrates to America and votes for free trade. Did that paragraph or any similar to it appear in the London *Times*, and if so in what issue?

B. J. SCHORR.

[It appeared in a cheap imitation newspaper known as the London *Weekly Times*, in no way connected with the "Thunderer."]

She Knew the Grandfather.

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Miss Jane M. Fuller, an elderly relative who lives at our home in Evanston, desires me to say that she remembers well the campaign of '40 in Cincinnati, when her father and brothers voted for Gen. William H. Harrison. She furnishes an instance of the old soldier's gallantry. When she first met him, about '38, the General addressed her as madam, and when she told him she was a miss he said: "Miss Fuller, if my boys were not all gone you should have one of them." Miss Fuller has a breastpin which she wore during the campaign. It is a knot of hickory, hollowed out, and contains a portrait of President Harrison.

PEARCE ATKINSON.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued the following licenses of incorporation today:

The Coulterville Oil & Gas Company of Coulterville; capital, $20,000; incorporators, John R. Demier, John O. A. Nisbet, and A. Russell.

The Electric Machinery Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, E. H. Haynes, Charles Steinbreiss, and H. B. Cady.

The Friendship Building and Loan Association No. 2 of Colehour; capital, $250,000; incorporators, George W. Bielenberg, Jacob Caprez, John P. Gallistel, and others.

The National Mercantile Agency of Chicago; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Wilson G. Stanford, J. Edwin McDowell, and N. Atchison.

A certificate was filed organizing the Carmi Independent Silver Band, with B. H. Ruby, Otto Mecum, and E. Jones as managers and directors.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure your catarrh, and remove that sickening odor of the breath.

FOUL PLAY, NOT SUICIDE.

THE DECISION OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE SCHUNEMAN CASE.

Half an Hour's Discussion Brings About the Verdict—The Police Appear to Be Surprised, Though No One Else Is—At the Continuation of the Inquest Officers Are Unable to Tell Where the Murdered Man Spent His Last Two Hours.

The theory that Frederick B. Schuneman committed suicide received a most decided setback at the hands of a practical, common-sense Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon. The examination was continued over from Friday, when Deputy Coroner Barrett decided to call a halt pending a more thorough investigation by the police. He was especially desirous of knowing where Schuneman spent the two hours from the time he bid his wife good-night to the time of the tragedy. Capt. Aldrich thereupon proceeded upon the assumption that Schuneman was murdered. At yesterday's inquest he admitted that the officers had not been able to find the slightest trace of the deceased during the two hours from 11 o'clock Wednesday night to 1 o'clock Thursday morning. The only new development made by the police was the finding of Schuneman's watch at Lipman's pawnshop. Upon this Capt. Aldrich confidently expected a verdict of suicide.

Mrs. Schuneman was dissatisfied with the manner in which witnesses were summoned Friday, and took care that all her witnesses were on hand yesterday. To a reporter she said that she was anxious that a verdict of suicide should not be rendered. "It is not on account of any insurance money," said she. "I am informed that under the laws of Illinois the manner in which he met his death cuts no figure. It is not that that I care about. I have money and good friends. I want to vindicate the memory of my husband. He was not guilty of self-murder, and no jury with the facts before them can so decide."

The little room in which the inquest was held was filled with witnesses, officers, and friends of Mrs. Schuneman. Heavily veiled in mourning the widow occupied a secluded corner, and though greatly agitated never lost track of the proceedings. At her request several of the witnesses were recalled and again examined. In one instance Deputy Coroner Barrett failed to take down a certain statement made by the driver who took Mrs. Schuneman to the hospital. She suggested to Barrett that the statement was important. He argued the point a moment and then complied with the request. Capt. Aldrich was an interested spectator, taking but little part in the examination. He was plainly nervous, but seemingly confident that his theory would be accepted by the jury.

The testimony adduced yesterday all pointed in one direction. The only thing indicating any possibility of suicide was the finding of the watch. It was quite clearly demonstrated that the watch belonged to Schuneman and that he had disposed of it to Lipman. De Roy Spaulding, a West Madison street jeweler, testified to having repaired the watch for Schuneman and having placed his private mark on the inside of the case. Mrs. Schuneman was called to the stand and questioned regarding the watch. She could not positively identify it. She knew Schuneman carried a heavy watch and a large cable chain. In answer to a question from Capt. Aldrich she said she was present when the safety deposit box was opened, and testified that it was empty of everything but a small rubber band.

Five witnesses were sworn who directly contradicted Officer Hartnett, who swore that Schuneman's pockets were not turned inside out. They were James Mason of No. 18 Ada street; A. G. Werner, No. 442 West Randolph; H. A. Thomas, No. 434 West Randolph; Mary Wilson, No. 17 Ada; and W. F. Dessan, No. 430 West Randolph street. They all swore that both of the pants pockets were turned inside out, the vest unbuttoned, and the necktie pulled to one side. Mr. Thomas saw Hartnett examine the revolver found near the man, and heard him say that one chamber was empty. According to Werner's testimony Hartnett was considerably surprised when he found Schuneman's revolver with all of the cylinders full. Mary Wilson's story was published in full in THE TRIBUNE the day following the murder. She was awakened by a loud debate under her window and a moment later heard the fatal shot. George Dodge, Schuneman's employer for twelve years, testified to his good character and to the fact that he was right-handed. Years ago the deceased practiced with a revolver in the basement of his store.

Thomas S. Quincy, Secretary of the Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest, in which Schuneman had a policy of $5,000, was well acquainted with the dead man. Quincy gave him a high character, and said the company would pay the widow every cent of the $5,000. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors Schuneman was present and changed the policy so as to read in favor of his wife. Quincy is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association, of which Schuneman was a member.

A. D. Fobes made a statement that caused some pronounced smiling. He heard two shots fired some time the night of the murder. He lives on West Madison street, about two blocks from the spot where Schuneman was found.

"What did you do when you heard the shots?" questioned Capt. Aldrich.

"I live in the rear of the house," explained Fobes. "If I had been in front I should have opened the window and looked out. Of course there had been a good many burglars around there, and I supposed some one was shooting at 'em."

Aldrich dropped the witness right there. Barrett grinned and ordered the room cleared of all but the jury. Mrs. Schuneman and her friends waited a few moments and went away. Capt. Aldrich paced up and down the marble hallway. In about half an hour Foreman Campbell opened the door and announced that a verdict had been reached. Barrett read it carefully and said:

"Is that your verdict, gentlemen?"

"It is," answered the jurors. Capt. Aldrich took the paper and read the following:

We, the jury, believe that Ferdinand Schuneman came to his death from shock and hemorrhage caused by a pistol-ball wound; and we, the jury, believe from the evidence that the said ball was fired from a revolver in the hands of some person or persons unknown while in the act of robbing said deceased;

Therefore we, the jury, recommend that if said person or persons be apprehended they be confined in the county jail for murder until discharged by due process of law.

J. F. CAMPBELL,
JAMES MCILWEE,
F. H. STALE,
W. H. FAHRNEY,
PETER LEESON,
JAMES REED.

A look of blank amazement was succeeded by a scowl, and Capt. Aldrich turned away without saying a word.

The verdict is indorsed by every disinterested person who has had an opportunity to become conversant with all the facts known in this mysterious case. There are many points yet to be cleared up and which may always remain a mystery, but upon the question of robbery and murder there can be no two opinions.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court met today with Judges A. M. Craig, S. P. Shope, Benj. D. Magruder, J. W. Wilkin, and J. M. Bailey present. The proceedings were:

11. A. D. Republic Life Insurance Company vs. Swigert; motion by plaintiff in error for leave to file additional brief.

30. R. H. Perry vs. Burton; motion by appellant to dismiss petition.

P. Guild vs. Hull; death of appellee suggested and motion to substitute executor and heirs.

36. Luther vs. Luther; motion by appellant to apportion costs.

37. Dickison vs. Dickison; motion by appellee to modify judgment.

38. Scanlan vs. Scanlan; motion by appellant to dismiss and for procedendo.

39. Koehl vs. Klein; motion by appellant for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

40. Fireman's Insurance Company vs. Peck; diminution of record suggested and motion for certiorari.

41. People ex rel. Fireman's Insurance Company vs. Moran; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Motion to license to practice law: Samuel H. Brooks, L. C. Blanding, Martin J. Kelley, Jeremiah Leahy, Frank C. Roby, Edward J. Sweeney, Will G. Whitehead, Daniel H. Burke, John W. Clark, Clarence S. Darrow, Ross C. Hall, Robert A. W. James, Isaac F. Jacobs, Louis J. Pierson, Marcus Pollasky, Matthew J. McEniry, J. C. F. Royer, John C. Seetson, Leroy D. Thoman, C. W. Knapp, C. C. McMahon, S. H. McLaughlin, Joseph Storey.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative merit, and is much superior to other preparations.

AN OLD CASE REAPPEARS.

The Defunct Great Western Telegraph Company—Other Court Matters.

Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine stockholders in the defunct Great Western Telegraph Company are interested in a suit which was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday in the form of a chancery bill sixty-four pages in length. The complainants in the suit are thirty-four of the stockholders, and they come into court to escape stock liability for the $390,000 of debts which were found to be owing by the Great Western Telegraph Company when it was wound up by the Circuit Court in 1870.

Among the complainants are men living in Princeton, Dover, Earlville, Arlington, and La Moille, Ill., Waterloo, Ia., and Juniata, Neb. They are headed by Eugene C. Bailes and William Miles. They were the original subscribers for from one to 100 shares of the capital stock of $3,000,000. Telegraph lines were laid for 1,500 miles in 1868 by Selah Reeves of Cleveland, and when he finished the work at a cost of $405,000 the company was found to be insolvent.

Jeremiah Terwilliger, one of the stockholders, had a receiver appointed, and the company's property was sold for $15,000, leaving $390,000 due to creditors. On the representation of the receiver the court ordered the 2,859 stockholders to pay up the unpaid stock for which they had subscribed. Some did so and others did not. Among those who refused to pay are Bates and the thirty-three other complainants in yesterday's suits. The ground of their refusal is that they were not liable on the stock. They say that they bought the stock in 1867 of Selah Reeves and not of the company. Of the 120,000 shares of stock Reeves subscribed for 117,000 shares, which he conveyed to the company to sell at $25 per share.

The receiver represented to the court that the actual owner of the stock was the Great Western Company, whereas it was merely Reeves' agent for the sale of the stock. Reeves and other directors are alleged to have entered into an unlawful combination to defraud the stockholders.

The complainants say that if the court will look into the facts it will be found that they are not liable for their stock subscriptions. The decree making them liable for nearly $400,000 is asked to be vacated and set aside on the ground of its procurement by the receiver's fraud.

Items.

John J. Baker sued the North Chicago Street Railroad Company for $2,000 damages. He says that while driving through La Salle street tunnel he was run into by a grip car and seriously hurt.

Mrs. Mary Kessler, widow of the late Peter Kessler, the flour and feed man on State street, failed to obey an order of the Probate Court issued Nov. 28, 1887, directing her to settle her accounts with her husband's estate. Judge Knickerbocker issued an attachment for her, returnable instanter.

Mrs. Minerva H. Purdy, a sister of the late Loammi Hall, a bachelor farmer of Niles Township, began proceedings in the Superior Court to break Hall's will. It gave to Mrs. Purdy ten acres of land in Niles and all the rest of the large property to other relatives. She wants the estate equally divided.

Dr. Almon Brooks owns a lot on Wabash avenue near Sixteenth street adjoining that on which the Derby livery stable is located. Frank H. Ray holds the title to the Derby Livery Company lot, and he claims that Dr. Brooks' house on the south encroaches two feet on his lot. He began suit in ejectment in the Circuit Court to recover the two feet, and places his damages at the nominal sum of six cents.

John Marder, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., type-founders and publishers of a weekly Scandinavian newspaper, was sued by Frederick W. Ankarfelt for $25,000 in the Superior Court. Ankarfelt was the business manager of the paper published by Marder, Luse & Co. He severed his connection with it voluntarily, so he says, and he further avers that after he left an article derogatory to his ability and reflecting on him was published in it. He says that Marder incited the publication, and he sues him for libel.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,048—Hiram C. Wheeler vs. Peter Morgan. Forc. detain. for blocks 108 and 109 in Canalport. Robert B. Kendall, atty.
21,049—Same vs. Dennis Scanlan. Forc. detain. of Blocks 99, 108, and 110 in Canalport. Same atty.
21,050—Same vs. Margaret Benedict. Same of same. Same atty.
21,051—Same vs. Michael Nickolson. Same of blocks 93 and 99. Same atty.
21,052—Same vs. Catharine Deady. Same for blocks 93 and 94. Same atty.
21,053—Same vs. Ann McNulty. Same in blocks 94 and 99. Same atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

117,874—Abraham Meyer vs. Charles E. Frankenthal, Joseph Frankenthal, and Henry Adler. Asst., $1,500. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.
117,875—Hirsch, Eison & Co. vs. J. G. Jackson. Attch., $948. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.
117,876—Sophie Pankow vs. August Pankow. Bill for divorce for desertion. Pinckney & Tatge, solrs.
117,877—Charles Kanzler vs. David Byrne, Michael Byrne, Michael E. Byrne, and Paul G. Byrne. Conf. of judgt., $170.55. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.
117,878—Minnie A. King vs. Edward H. King. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. S. Darrow and E. C. Miles, solrs.
117,879—Frederick W. Breucklacher vs. Electrical Construction Co. and G. A. Harter. Appeal.
117,880—Garn. Suppressed.
117,881—Christian Peper vs. George P. Gore, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency, and Samuel Gans. Replevin, $375. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
117,882—James C. Stout vs. C. R. Matson and Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Replevin, $13,000. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.
117,883—Fred W. Ankarfelt vs. John Marder. Case, $25,000. F. S. Moffett, atty.
117,884—Edgar T. Paul vs. Henry W. Kingsbury. Conf. of judgt., $1,243.66. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
117,885—Edward A. Mulford and George M. McKenzie vs. James A. Webb. Conf. of judgt., $309.50. Henry W. Nolan, atty.
117,886—Edward A. Mulford vs. Same. Conf. of judgt., $305.50. Same atty.
117,887—George H. Farnsworth vs. J. D. Scanlon. Replevin, $500. C. S. Thornton, atty.
117,888—Joseph A. Ferguson vs. Lena Coen, Joseph B. Ditto, Fidelity Storage Warehouse, and H. B. Rogers. Replevin, 750. John C. Wallace, atty.
117,889—Kenneth McLennan vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $10,000. Dent & Smith, attys.
117,890—Emma Schwedlund vs. Rudolph Schwedlund. Bill for divorce for adultery. M. R. Harris, solr.
117,891—Mary A. Wheadon vs. Geo. Wheadon. Bill for divorce for adultery. M. A. Haines, solr.
117,892—M. D. Wells & Co. vs. James Israel. Conf. of judgt., $965.78. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
117,893—Bill. Suppressed.
117,894—Minerva H. Purdy vs. Edgar A. Hall et al. Bill to set aside will. Wilson & Zook, solrs.

DECREE.

JUDGE JAMIESON—1,134, Dunne vs. Cook; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

68,283—John A. Griffith & Co. vs. R. L. Brown. Attch. $452.22. Fairchild & Queeny, attys.
68,284—Jonathan Dunfee vs. Lewis Benedict, William W. Richardson, and William A. Phelps. Trespass, $3,000. Wallace Heckman, atty.
68,285—Nellie McLoon vs. Thomas McLoon. Bill for separate maintenance for desertion. Henry McClary, solr.
68,286—Edward Otto vs. Bernard Brucks. Asst., $1,000. Holden & Farson, attys.
68,287—John E. Myers vs. Hester A. Myers. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. W. Coombs, solr.
68,288—Frank H. Ray vs. Almon Brooks. Eject., six cents. Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.
68,289—John J. Baker vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $2,000. Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.
68,290—Newell H. Moore, admr., etc., vs. McEwen & Bro. Asst., $1,600. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
68,291—Adolph F. Pogge vs. Caroline Fischer. Conf. of judgt., $290.08. William Vocke, atty.
68,292—Wm. Miller vs. Chas. C. Holton. Conf. of judgt., $20,000. Rich & Stone, attys.
68,293—Ellens S. Woods vs. Same. Same, $4,873. Same attys.
68,294—Martha G. Holton vs. Same. Same, $2,892.85. Same attys.
68,295—Samuel F. Lieb vs. Same. Same, $5,062.20. Same attys.
68,296—Thos. L. Forrest vs. Same. Same, $7,673.20. Same attys.
68,297—Clara H. Holton vs. Same. Same, $18,204. Same attys.
68,298—John J. Fanning vs. Same. Same, $4,035.50. Same attys.
68,299—Charles Menzel vs. John Elley and Hannah P. Elley. Appeal.
68,300—Attch. Suppressed.
68,301—Anton Obladen vs. Julius Solomon Jr. Appeal.
68,302—Economy Furniture Company vs. Frederick Krocker. Conf. of judgt., $201.40. John Lyle King, atty.
68,303—E. A. Hartwell Co. vs. Benjamin C. Weaver. Conf. of judgt., $369.50. William K. Lowrey, atty.
68,304—C. C. Rogan vs. Jay & Northam. Appeal.
68,305—Selina A. Iago vs. Bernard Iago. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. G. M. Trowbridge, solr.
68,306—Bill. Suppressed.
68,307—E. A. Hartwell vs. Thomas J. Diven. Garnishment, $369.50. Wm. K. Lowry, atty.
68,308—Chicago & S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co. vs. Marcus C. Stearns, Charles T. Barnes, Charlotte T. Ludington et al. Petition to condemn 25 ft. of each Wabash avenue lot between Harmon court and Twelfth street. Cooper & Gurley and William Garnett, atty.
68,309—Asst. Suppressed.
68,310—Klein Bros. & Hyman vs. L. C. Griffin. Asst., $500. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.
68,311—Bill. Suppressed.
68,312—Eugene C. Bates et al. vs. Great Western Telegraph Company et al. Bill to set aside decree and for injunction. Paddock & Niblock, solrs.
68,313—James W. Fairfax vs. C. H. Teed and Mary E. Daniels. Asst., $400. F. J. Crawford, atty.
68,314—Carleton White vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $404. John Roberts, atty.
68,315—Bill. Suppressed.
68,316—John V. Farwell & Co. vs. C. C. Holton. Attch., $7,289. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
68,317—Christ Schow vs. Gilbert Baillargeon. Appeal.
68,318—Adolph Morsilger vs. Mike Doyle et al. Bill to foreclose for $900. Theo. Schintz, solr.
Suppressed Monday—68,253—Ran Gallego vs. N. J. Douglas. Asst., $500; attch. in aid, $350. Wm. Law Jr. atty.
68,254—Wm. B. Bradford vs. Henry Mayer. Asst., $2,500. James P. Root atty.

JUDGEMENT.

Judge Collins—63,445—Bradley vs. McLaughlin. Judgt. by stip., $500 and sat.

The Call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Urgent business.
JUDGE COLLINS—Urgent business.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 160, 162, 181, 185, 186, 187, 188, 192, 245, and 246.
JUDGE HAWES—Further call of city cases on quasi criminal calendar; also call of the people's cases.

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POLES ARE INDIGNANT.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION WAS GROSSLY MISINFORMED.

Exception Taken by the Polish National Alliance to the Evidence Given at the Immigration Inquiry—Strong Objections to the Comparison of Poles to Chinese Coolies—A Letter Correcting the Misrepresentations Sent to Washington.

The Executive Committee of the Polish National Alliance, an organization embracing several thousand members in the various cities of the United States, met here last Monday and discussed, among other things, the question of Polish immigration. In the reports of the proceedings of the Congressional Commission which was investigating the condition of the immigrants in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States recently, the Poles coming to the United States were compared with Chinese coolies, and represented by various witnesses as people of low intelligence and degraded morals. The National Secretary of the Polish Alliance, I. N. Morgenstern of this city, suggested that something be done to correct the impression made on the Congressional Commission by unscrupulous witnesses and to protect the Polish name in general. The President, M. Osuch, thought that the statements made before the commission about the Poles were full of misrepresentations.

"It was always the custom in this country," he said, "to mistake the Jews coming from Poland for Poles. It is true that they are not always strict about cleanliness and have no great love for work, but show no uncleanliness in the Polish quarters of any city of the United States, and name the Poles that do not earn their bread by hard labor. The Poles are one thing and the Polish Jews another—that is what the people in America ought to know. It is not true that the Poles work for low wages. Show me any Polish mechanic in Chicago that works for less than his colleagues of other nationalities. Fully 40 per cent of the Poles coming to America are excellent mechanics; about 20 per cent are laborers who make themselves useful at the lumber-yards, docks, mills, etc.; 30 per cent of the Poles are farmers and the rest are tradesmen. Of the 30,000 Poles in Chicago at least one-third own their homes. The Poles are industrious, and stinginess is not part of their nature, the assertions of the witnesses before the Congressional Commission notwithstanding. Look at the prosperous condition of the counties in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and Indiana peopled by Polish farmers. It is an insult to compare our nationality with the Chinese."

Ald. Kowalski expressed similar opinions. It was decided to submit to the Congressional Commission exact statistics about the state of affairs among the Poles in this country, and on motion of Mr. Morgenstern the following memorandum was sent to Washington yesterday:

To the Congressional Commission to Investigate Immigration: Having read in our newspapers about the transactions of your honorable body in investigating immigration, we have come to the conclusion that through the ignorance or malice of those who informed you of the condition of the Polish nationality a great injustice was done to the Poles living in the United States. The Central Committee of the Polish National Alliance of the United States considers it its duty to send you this communication in order that your honorable commission may not be misinformed.

We state, in the first place, that of the Poles arriving in this country only a few are real emigrants; a great majority are exiles forced to leave their own country, not in order to better their material condition but because they are driven away by unjust laws framed against their religion and language. A Pole desiring to keep the religion and language of his forefathers must leave his country and go to America if he wishes to enjoy peace, liberty, and just laws, of all of which he is deprived in his own country. The Polish people enjoying in the United States the blessings of free institutions do not forget the gratitude to their adopted fatherland. We never give up the hope to see Poland free again, but we also try to be good and loyal citizens of this great Republic.

The Poles do not, as the Chinese, with whom we have been compared, send their earnings home, but use the money they save just as other good citizens, for the promotion and elevation of America's welfare and prosperity. There is an almost miraculous tendency among the Poles everywhere in this country to save money for building homes of their own. We call the attention of your honorable body to the Polish colonies in Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and many other cities as well as counties populated by honest and law-abiding Polish farmers. A nationality which has built so many churches, has so many schools, and cultivates so many farms as the Poles does not deserve to be compared with Chinese coolies.

The Poles as a whole are good and law-abiding citizens. Your honorable commission may investigate the criminal statistics and find that the Poles in proportion to their number give our prisons the smallest contingent. We have different military organizations, some of whom are enlisted as militia. They have shown on several occasions that the Poles do not hesitate to take up arms when they are called upon to uphold our laws and good order. There are about 1,000,000 Poles living in the United States, with about 500 political and church societies, of which two—the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union—number many thousand members. The former is a political organization, the latter a church organization, but both are organized for the moral and material development of our race.

With these few remarks we close, asking most earnestly your honorable commission to apply to better informed men for information regarding our nationality.

N. OSUCH, President.
I. N. MORGENSTERN, General Secretary.

Discussing Flowers at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The twenty-first annual session of the Horticultural Society of Northern Illinois opened in this city this forenoon, W. H. Cattar of Carroll County acting as President. E. W. Graves of Sandwich was chosen Secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of President Milo Bernard, late of Omaha, Neb., and of his successor, the late D. W. Scott of Galena. The business of the session this afternoon included the presentation of the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports and a spirited discussion of horticultural topics. Among the exhibits today were a variegated calla, spotted begonia rubra, dwarf rose geranium, dwarf ivy geranium, spotted calla with pure white flowers, and white and crimson rose seedling.

Cattle Dying of Texas-Fever.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Cattle in the vicinity of Niantic continue to die of Texas-fever. Allen Tolberd has lost thirteen head, with many others sick. Mrs. Dingman has lost two, and all but six of the Imboden herd are dead. The farmers are bothered with men who profess to have certain cures for the disease. Mr. Tolberd bought one receipe. He used it, and it killed one steer instantly. Mrs. Dingman gave arsenic to one sick cow; she got well. A fine bull took sick. She gave him arsenic, and he died the same night. The fever will spread and cause fatalities until frost comes. The loss to the farmers is heavy.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A runaway team Sunday inflicted injuries to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kohler, living near this city. Mrs. Kohler died this morning and Mr. Kohler was so badly hurt that it is probable he will die before morning. Another person in the buggy was also badly injured.

In His Own Estimation.

San Francisco *Post:* It should be explained that Mr. Cleveland's $10,000 contribution to the Barnum mule fund is the result of his modesty and not an estimate of his value. The latter would have exhausted the surplus.

Public Trusts vs. Private Snaps.

St Paul *Pioneer Press:* One of the pat conclusions to be drawn from recent events is this: The President evidently regards codfish and mackerel as public trusts; bass and brook trout as private snaps.

Put It Where It Belongs.

Louisville *Commercial* (Ind.): Mr. Cleveland's $10,000 contribution to the corruption fund should be used to purchase a monument to be placed over the grave of civil service reform.

It's So English, Dontcher Know.

Peoria *Transcript:* It is now privately reported that when the President refers to his contribution to the campaign fund he speaks of it as a donation of £2,000.

But Uncle Sam Is Not an Auctioneer.

Cleveland *Leader:* Mr. Cleveland bids $10,000 for the Presidency. If the office is to be sold it ought to bring a higher figure than that.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.
New York	$ 83,843,392	$92,194,266
Boston	17,474,773	11,104,181
Chicago	11,975,000	9,651,000
Philadelphia	9,658,339	8,802,387
St. Louis	3,036,262	2,720,510
Baltimore	1,590,975	1,863,488

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 60c discount.

The banks reported nothing new in the local situation. Borrowers were generally assured that money is in good demand, while to others it was admitted here and there that the requests for accommodation are not quite equal to the ability of lenders to meet. The fall movement drags, but has begun nevertheless. There is a perceptible increase in the demand for money by the country, and many of the banks in grain sections have reduced their balances in this city to a low figure, but they are not borrowing much as yet. The movement of new wheat is free, considering the news of extensive crop failure, and moderate amounts of currency are going out each day for new wheat as well as for old corn. New York Exchange is quoted at 70@75c discount per $1,000, and currency is coming here from the East rather freely. The cost of transfer is 80c, but the banks having contracts with the express companies generally order shipments when the market is about the present figure. Sterling exchange was steady, the demand by New-Yorkers being fully equal to the amount of bills offering here against exports of produce.

Local securities were quiet and steady, the principal feature being a good demand for Gas 5s at less than 80, and apparently plenty for sale at that figure. City railways were generally firm, and there was more willingness to sell bank stocks at previous asking prices, which were shaded in some cases. Sales on the Stock Exchange were: 100 North Chicago Street Railway stock at 115, 5,000 Chicago Opera-House 6s at 104½, 1,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 79½, and 1,000 West Division Railway coupons, 5s, at 100½. On the street 30 shares Illinois Vault sold at 90.

The changes in quotations in the stock list yesterday indicated a change in sentiment which may perhaps be formulated in the words, "The September bulge has begun." In the wheat market it set in three weeks earlier, but that was because of special conditions in the shape of crop facts which took the trade by surprise. In railroad stocks it is largely dependent upon the prospects for corn, which may be described as "glorious."

New Orleans shows a gain of a little more than 10 per cent in bank clearings for the year ending with last month. This is a handsome increase, but may be regarded as effectually disposing of the claim made by some that the business of the city was 50 per cent larger for the twelve months than for the corresponding time one year previously.

New York quoted call money up to 4 per cent at one time yesterday, but later said it was plentiful at 3½.

It is estimated that the total interest charges to be paid by railroads in the United States have increased nearly $20,000,000 within the last twelve months, owing to the interest issues of bonds for the construction of new roads.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Stocks were strong, active, and higher throughout the day, the lowest prices being made in the first half hour and the highest about 2 o'clock, after which there was some selling to realize profits and a consequent decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest prices. The decline was also partly due to the bidding up of money to 3 per cent in the last half hour. The sudden spurts in Missouri Pacific, Philadelphia & Reading, and Manhattan were considered evidences of manipulation in the bull interest. The close was dull and firm.

The opening prices for Americans in London this morning before the opening of this market were from ¼ to ⅜ higher than the closing prices here Saturday, Norfolk & Western preferred being a special feature and 1½ higher. After such a lead of course this market opened buoyant. The first prices here were equal to those of London, and in the cases of Erie, St. Paul, and Norfolk & Western preferred they were ⅛ to ⅜ higher than the first figures in London.

During the first hour the market was active and trading extended to a greater number of stocks than usual, with some further advances in all. The most active speculation, however, was still in the coal stocks, which together furnished over 25 per cent of the whole business and had the largest advances of the first hour, Lackawanna advancing 1½ to 144¼, Erie ⅝ to 28¾, Jersey Central ⅜ to 90¾, and Reading ⅞ to 53¾. Norfolk & Western also opened 1⅛ higher at 55, and sold at 55½. After 11 o'clock the trading fell off to about one-third the volume of that of the first hour, though prices remained firm at the advance, but made no further gains. After the market had remained quiet for nearly three-quarters of an hour Missouri Pacific, which had opened ⅜ higher, at 80⅜ and had fallen back to 80¼, suddenly became active, and advanced 2 per cent, to 82, by 12:30. This was followed by higher prices and increased activity for all stocks. After 12 o'clock and in the hour to 1 o'clock Reading sold at 54½, St. Paul 73¾, Western Union 84¼, Erie 28¾, Pacific Mail 37¾, Nashville & Chattanooga 85½, and Lake Shore 98¼.

There was no news this morning from any quarter specially calculated to stimulate the stock market.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sept. 4.	Closing—Sept. 1.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,186	38	37¼	37¾	37¼
Atlantic & Pacific	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	......
Canada Southern	1,500	53½	52¾	53⅛	52¼
Canadian Pacific	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	......
Ches. & Ohio	350	13½	13½	13½	......
Do 1st pfd	100	11	11	11	......
C., B. & Q.	1,015	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
C., C., C. & I.	500	60	58	59¾	......
Con. Gas	2,300	83½	82	82½	81¾
Col. Coal & I.	1,010	38¾	38¼	38½	38¾
Col. & Hock. C'l	270	24	23½	24	......
C. St. L. & P.	200	13	13	13	13
C. & E. I.	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	......
Do pfd	915	92	92¾	92	92¾
C., I., St. L. & C.	600	85¾	85	85¾	85¾
D., L. & W.	25,750	144¼	143½	144¼	143
Del. & Hudson	2,686	119½	118½	119¼	118
Erie	5,300	29¼	28¾	29¼	28
Do pfd	750	65¾	65¼	65½	......
Do seconds	31,000	99¾	99¼	99¾	......
E. T. & G. 1st pfd	700	71½	71	71	71
Do 2d pfd	612	26¼	25¾	25¾	......
Ev. & T. H.	800	90	90	90	......
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	25	24½	24½	......
Hocking Valley	8,180	30¾	30	30¾	29¾
I. B. & W.	900	18½	17	18½	......
Jersey Central	5,750	90¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Kingston & Pem.	200	33	33	33	......
K. & Tex.	2,300	14	13¾	13¾	......
Lake Shore	7,580	98¼	97¾	98¼	97¾
Louis. & Nash.	4,994	60¾	60¼	60½	60
Long Island	340	94½	94	94	......
L. E. & W. pfd.	2,729	54¼	53¾	54¼	53¼
Missouri Pacific	9,650	82	80¾	81¾	80
Michigan Central	330	86¾	86½	86½	86¾
Minn. & St. L.	250	7	6¾	6¾	......
Manhat. Con.	1,352	93¾	92	93¼	......
Northwestern	6,047	116	115¾	115¾	115¼
Do pfd	200	145	145	145	......
N. Y. & N. E.	4,840	43¾	43	43¼	43
Northern Pacific	5,840	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾
Do pfd	16,117	62¾	62	62¼	61¾
Nor. & W.	1,500	20¼	19½	20¼	19½
Do pfd	4,698	55½	54¾	55	53¾
New York Central	1,360	110	108	110	108¾
Nash. & Chat.	3,300	85½	85¼	85¼	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	18½	18	18½	......
Do 2d pfd	100	40	40	40	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	275	9¾	9¾	9¾	......
Do pfd	2,210	35	34¾	35	......
O'g'n Imp'v't	100	69	69	69	68¾
O. Trans. Co.	28,925	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
Ont. & W.	220	16½	16¼	16¼	......
O. Ry. & N. Co.	660	94¾	94½	94½	94¾
Ohio & Miss.	2,000	23¾	23¼	23¾	23
Ohio Southern	500	14½	14	14	......
Pacific Mail	2,300	37¾	37¼	37½	37¼
P. P. C. Co.	300	168	167½	168	......
Peo. D. & E.	3,655	26¼	25½	26	25
Phil. Gas Co.	100	90	90	90	......
Reading	57,500	54¾	53	54¼	52¾
R. & W. P. T.	12,085	26	25¼	25¾	25¼
Do pfd	200	73¼	73¼	73¼	......
Rock Island	1,919	112	111¼	111¾	111
St. Paul	16,505	73¾	73	73¾	73¼
Do pfd	770	112¾	112	112¾	......
St. P. & Dul.	300	60	60	60	59¾
Do pfd	100	101½	101½	101½	......
St. Paul & Omaha	1,150	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	100	110	110	110	......
St. P. M. & M.	1,350	107	106¾	106¾	106¼
St. L. & S. F.	500	33¼	33	33	32¾
Do pfd	1,300	73	72¾	73	......
St. L., Ark. & T.	200	11½	11¼	11½	......
Texas Pacific	15,513	25¼	25	25	24¾
Tennessee Coal	500	29¼	28¾	29	28¾
Union Pacific	10,280	61½	61¼	61¼	61½
W. & L. E. pfd	1,550	59	58¾	58¾	58¾
Wabash	500	15½	15	15	......
Do pfd	7,630	28	27	27¾	27¾
Western Union	15,308	84¼	83¾	83¾	83¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....148	Fargo....137
American....109	United States....79

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg....127¾	U. S. 4½s, coup. ex-div. 108¾
U. S. 4s, coup....128¾	Pacific 6s of 1895....120
U. S. 4½s, reg....106¾	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 BCR&N 1st....[illegible]	7000 NPa 1st cp....116¾
[illegible] Can So 1st gtd....106¾	2000 NW con....142¾
[illegible] Can So 2d....[illegible]	2000 Ohio 1st....[illegible]
[illegible] C&O cp 6s [illegible]	[illegible] Ohio inc....[illegible]
[illegible] CB&Q—Neb Ext. 92¾	1000 OmahaLt 6s....[illegible]
[illegible] C&EIll gn 5s....[illegible]	[illegible] PD&E 2d....73¾
[illegible] C&IC 1st....[illegible]	[illegible] P&R 1st pref inc....
[illegible]	[illegible] P&R 2d pfd inc....
[illegible] CHV&T gn 6s....[illegible]	
11000 DM&M 1 g....87@88	25000 P&Read'g g mtg. 89¾
10000 FtW&D 1st....[illegible]	15000 R&A 1st trst....57
5000 Intl cp 6s....70	10000 R&WPTerm tr 6s 89¾
1000 Knox&O 1st....100	5000 StLA&T 1st....98¾
15000 MK&T gn 6s....68¾	15000 Spok&P 6s....101¼
5000 NC&StL con....100¾	2000 TexPa 1st 5s....94¾
5000 NC&StL 1st....129¾	15000 WNY&P 1st....94¾
5000 NJC g m 5s....105¼	40000 do....94
5000 NJC g m 5s....105	1000 WS gtd 4s....103¾
15000 NYC&StL 4s....92¾	5000 W&LE 1st....100¼
28000 NYLE&Wn 2d con 99¼	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 AC&P 1st....104¾	63000 P&D 1st pfd inc....88¾@89
5000 CPa bds of 1886....107¾@108	70000 P&R 2d pfd inc....75¾@76
10000 CO&SW 2d....73	65000 P&R 3d pfd inc....64¾@65
10000 C H V & T gm 6s. 83¾	20000 P&R g m 4s....88¾
4000 D&I R 1st....97	9000 StJ&GI 1st. 108¾@109
8000 GH&SA—WD 1st....92¾@92¾	10000 StJ&GI inc....51¾@52
6000 GC&SF gld 6s 98¾@98¾	10000 StLA&T 1st....98¾
5000 H&StJo con....118	9000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s....87¼
25000 I B W con inc trst 23¾@24¼	3000 TPa 1st 5s....94¾
3000 M&StP con....125¼	36000 TexP 2d inc. 43¾@44
13000 MUTel 6s....97	10000 T A A & N M 1st....101¼@101½
10000 NC&StL 1st....130	6000 T&OC1st....98¾
7000 NYC&St L 4s....92¾	5000 T&W con env trst 88¾
12000 NPa 1st cp....116¾	1000 UPa 1st—'98....115
6000 Ogn T 6s....101¾@101¾	5000 Wab g m 6s tr....43¾
54000 OSo inc....43¾@44	65000 WNY&P 2d....39¾@40
7000 PD&E 2d....73¾@74	
2000 WS gtd 4s....103@103¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 C&O pur mon fd..113	1000 M&E 1st gtd....138¾
22000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s....92¾@92¾	1000 NJC g m 5s....105¼
12000 C&EIll gn 5s....99¾	4000 NPacd cp....98
5000 C R I & P 5s cp....106¾@106¾	5000 NYLE&W n 2 cns 99¾
35000 do....106	2000 OR&N 5s....103
5000 CRI&P 5s reg....105¼	2000 Ogn T 6s....102
10000 CHV&T 5s....81	5000 P&R 1st pfd inc....88¾@89¼
3000 D&RG 4s....77¾	1000 P&R 2d pfd inc....75¾
5000 D&RG W 1st astd 71	63000 P&R 3d pfd inc....65@65¼
21000 D&M 1st....100¾@101½	30000 P&Reading g m 4s 88¾
5000 ETen gld 5s 99¾@100	10000 R&A 1st trst....56¾
5000 IntlCp 6s....70¼	25000 R&D 5s....89¾
10000 KyCen 1st 4s....71	1000 StL&IM 5s....87
6400 MK&T gn 5s....63	10000 TexPa 1st 5s....94¾
10000 MK&T cn 7s....95@95¼	1000 TexP 2d inc....43¾
1000 M&O g m....48¾	5000 WNY&P 1st....94¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	10,270	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¾
Union Pacific	795	61⅞	61½	61½	61⅞
C., B. & Q.	66	115	115	114¾	114⅞
C., B. & N., rights	829	52¼	55	52¼	55
C., B. & N.	112	44	44½	43	43
Mex. Central	200	15	15	15	15

BOND QUOTATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS.

5000 Pueblo 7s....118	15000 Mx Cent inc. 19½@19¾
8000 Mex Cent 4s....66¾	5000 Cala So inc....86
4000 Bell Tel 7s....118¾	5000 Wis Cent. 1sts....89
1000 Mex deb 10 per c. 105	6000 C K W inc....48
6000 O S L 6s....107¼@107¼	1000 C K W 5s....94
5000 A & P inc....25	

Money at the clearing-house is 3@3½ per cent. Call loans range from 3½@4½ per cent and time paper from 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The market closed strong at the advance: Pennsylvania, 54¾@55; Reading, 26 15-16@27; Lehigh Valley, 55¾@56; Reading general 4s, 88¾@89; Reading first preferred 5s, 88¾@89; Reading second preferred 5s, 75¾@76; Reading third preferred 5s, 65@65½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £34,000.

Consols closed at 98⅝ for money and 98 9-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 38¾; Canadian Pacific, 59; Erie, 29; do seconds, 102; Illinois Central, 122¾; Mexican ordinary, 49¾; St. Paul common, 74⅞; New York Central, 112; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading, 27¼; Mexican Central firsts, 69¾.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 84f 12½c for the account.

MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled, with less doing, and the trading more largely local than the average of last week. The weather was fine and apparently settled in this region, but there was news of a cool wave in the Northwest which some thought might be the precursor of another frost that may reach farther south than the last one did. Hence the selling of grain was not decided but fitful, but there was not sufficient outside support to make the markets strong.

Prime, McDonald, and Pillsbury were all heard from yesterday on the wheat situation. The first says the crop of the Northwest is poor, the second says it is so bad that he scarcely dares to tell the facts for fear of not being believed, and the third, just returned from Europe, gives it as his opinion that wheat will sell at near $2.00 per bu in this market before another crop is raised. Pillsbury says the wheat crop of England is bad, and that of the western part of the Continent even worse. Another authority is quoted as saying that the English wheat crop is 40 per cent short, and that stocks of flour in the United Kingdom are small.

A New York telegram says that ocean freight room is scarce, and likely to be so for some time to come, which accounts for a small taking of room for breadstuffs.

Sept. 10 of last year Geddes bought a cargo of wheat here at 68½c and laid it down in Liverpool at 91c, the cost of transportation being 20c per cental. Now, with wheat at 94c, the cost of transit is 35c per cental, making the wheat cost $1.15 per bu laid down in Liverpool. The rise here is 15½c, while on the other side of the Atlantic the rise is equal to 34c per bu. The English people here are asking if that advance is not enough for the present.

Some of yesterday's cables were not so strong in tone as those of a few days ago. One said the Continental crops will be about 80 per cent of an average, with interior stocks larger than usual. The Russian crop is larger than last year. A telegram from Milwaukee says Minnesota and Dakota will raise as much wheat this year as usual, the damage having been largely overestimated.

The receipts of wheat at Duluth are larger and reported to average better in quality than was expected. The increase of over 2,000,000 bu in the visible supply was a surprise to many here.

Bloom sold 1,000,000 bu wheat to Hutchinson in one lump, and then called him for $250,000 margin. These are two strange things in one deal. Hutchinson has not previously been called on to margin his trades. The last man who bought 1,000,000 bu wheat in one lump (Hobbs) did it several years ago and is now building an observatory with the profits. To what use will B. P. put his hard-earned money?

They say that of the 1,000,000 bu wheat sold by Bloom 825,000 bu was long, and that the order was immediately given to buy in the odd 175,000 bu. Also it is said that Bloom offered another 1,000,000 bu to Mr. H. But it was not accepted.

A London cable says the wheat crop of France will not exceed 258,000,000 bu, and that of the United Kingdom will not be over 50,000,000 bu. Handy telegraphs Boyd, from Minneapolis, that not more than 20 per cent of the wheat north of the Northern Pacific Railroad will grade No. 1, and that Minnesota and Dakota will not yield above 50,000,000 bu of good wheat.

Fairbank says $2.00, Pillsbury says $2.00, Jones-Kennett says $1.50, for wheat on this crop.

New Orleans reports the ocean shipment of 96,000 bu wheat and 68,000 bu corn.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in better demand, with some sales for export, and the tone of the market was strong, with some holders asking an advance.

Wheat was less active, again nervous, and failed to make a higher record than the day previous. It opened weak with easier cables and free selling by the New York crowd, strengthened on the purchase of 1,000,000 bu by Hutchinson, and fell off again on the announcement of a large increase in the visible supply for last week, while the smaller class of operators held aloof, being afraid to meddle in view of the mammoth trading above referred to. They thought it might be a sign of a pending battle between giants, in which the dwarfs would stand but a poor show. The market recovered towards noon on the receipt of more bad news from the Northwest, with good foreign buying led by McCormick, Boyd, and Geddes. Later Schwartz and Baldwin bought on bad crop news from France. The latter took all that was offered, but sellers were chary, as they thought he was buying for Hutchinson. December opened with the highest sales, at 95c, being ⅜c less than Monday's closing, declined to 94½c bid, advanced to 95⅝c, and closed easier at 94¾c bid, with October at 1⅛c discount and May at 4⅝c premium. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 93½@94¼c for spring and 94¼@94½c for red winter. No. 3 red to go to special house sold at 84@90c and No. 4 red at 72@83c. Free on board lots sold at 72@84c for No. 4 red, 86@90½c for No. 3 red, and 93c for No. 2 Turkish. Total, 225 cars.

Corn was slow, but firmer in spite of large receipts. That fact had, however, been discounted the previous day. There was better buying of futures, led by Baldwin, Irwin, Jones, Mitchell, Cobb, and Ash, with Hutchinson running a free lance on the same side, but suspected to be selling through others more than he bought. Reports of colder weather in the Northwest, and only a small increase in the visible supply, tended to firmness. October opened ⅛c higher, at 44¼c, advanced to 45c, receded to 44½c, and closed at 44⅝c, with May ⅜c higher, at 39⅝c. Samples were firm considering the large offerings. In store sold at 44⅝@44¾c for No. 2 and 43⅝@43¾c for No. 3. On track lots sold at 41½@42½c for No. 4 and 44@44½c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 42@48c for No. 4, 44@44½c for No. 3, and 46c for No. 2 white. Total sales, 621 cars.

Oats were dull and nearly steady. Receipts were large, and with a substantial increase in the visible supply there was little disposition to buy except at low figures, with October in some favor, closing at 24⅛c after touching 24⅜c. The longer months were neglected until May was reached, which ranged at 28⅜@28½c, closing at the outside asked. No. 2 oats in store were dull, selling chiefly at 23⅞c, or Monday's inside price, with samples in large supply and slow, closing weak. On track lots sold at 25½@27½c for No. 3 white and 27½@28½c for No. 2 white. Free on board sold at 17@25c for No. 3 mixed and 24@27c for No. 3 white, with barley-oats at 27¼@28c. No. 3 white sold in store at 25@25½c. Total sales, 463 cars.

Rye was fully 1c higher on deferred futures, with 55¾c paid for November, closing at 55½c, and 54½c for October. The demand was good and cash lots were correspondingly strong at ½@⅝c advance on No. 2 in store at 53@53½c, and by sample at 53½@54c, while No. 3 was quiet at 45@49½c. Total sales, 56 cars. Barley futures were inactive and not quotable. Sample offerings were increased, and, while bright and heavy, barley was in demand and steady, the bulk of low and medium grades were dull and slow. No. 3 free on board sold at 46@67c, No. 4 at 35@58c, and No. 5 at 36@40c. Total, 55 cars.

Provisions advanced early, chiefly because of a quotation of lard is higher in Liverpool, but there was not much demand at the higher prices, and pork weakened under moderate selling by Hutchinson. Pork sold early at $14.45 for October, being the latest price of Monday, advanced to $14.52½, fell off to $14.32½, and closed at $14.37½, with January at 62½c discount. Lard advanced 10c, to $9.90 for October, and closed at $9.85, with January at $8.22½ and September held at a slight premium. Ribs closed the same as Monday, at $8.57½ for next month, after having sold up 7½c. There was a fair shipping movement in meats. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $9.87½ and 75,000 lbs long clear sides at $8.87½.

Millstuffs were offered sparingly, and ruled quiet at $12.00@12.25 for bran and $15.00 for middlings.

Flaxseed futures were offered sparingly, with September selling chiefly at $1.30¾, and closing nominally higher, at about $1.32, with $1.37 bid for May and no sellers. Cash lots sold up 1½c, to $1.24 on track, with rejected at $1.21@1.22. Total, 32 cars. Timothy seed was 5@6c higher for both cash and future deliveries under a fair demand, with few sellers in a speculative way. First half September sold at $1.68@1.70 and closed at $1.73 bid, with September nominally $1.70 and year at $1.60@1.62. Cash lots were in good demand based on $1.75@1.78 for prime, with choice at $1.80. Sales, 5,932 bags. Clover-seed was quotably 5c higher, at $4.65 bid October, with prime new seed at $4.75 cash.

The street produce markets were fairly active and practically unchanged. Butter was firmer on fancy grades, cheese quiet, and fruits and vegetables rather easy, while a ready sale was reported for eggs and poultry at fully previous prices. The wool market continues in a satisfactory condition, with some speculative activity recently developed. Dry goods jobbers report an increased fall trade, with a liberal number of interior merchants personally attending the markets and making selections. Prices on cotton and woolen fabrics have shown little change for some days.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
September	95	93¾@ 95¼	94⅛
October	94¾	93⅞@ 94⅞	93⅞
December	95⅜	94¼@ 95⅝	94¾
May	99¾	98¼@ 1.00	99⅜
CORN.			
September	44¼	44¼@ 44¾	44¾
October	44⅛	44¼@ 45	44⅝
November	42¾	42½@ 43⅛	43
May	39¼	39¾@ 40	39⅝
OATS.			
September	24	23¾@ 24	24
October	24¼	24⅛@ 24⅜	24⅛
May	28⅜	28⅜@ 28½	28½
MESS PORK.			
September	$14.45	$..... @.....	$14.37½
October	14.45	14.32½@14.52½	14.37½
January	13.77½	13.72½@13.90	13.72½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
September	$ 9.80	$..... @.....	$ 9.85
October	9.80	9.80 @ 9.90	9.85
January	8.15	8.17½@ 8.27½	8.22½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
September	$ 8.57½	$..... @.....	$ 8.55
October	8.57½	8.55 @ 8.65	8.55
January	7.05	7.02½@ 7.10	7.05

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$ 68⅝	$ 70¾	$ 72⅝
No. 2 corn	41¾	41⅝	41¾
No. 2 oats	24¾	25	25⅜
Lard	6.42½	6.45	6.45
Short ribs	8.57½	8.57½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	35	137	93	265
Spring wheat	7	27	21	55
Corn	510	366	164	1,040
Oats	105	369	11	485
Rye	38	27	......	65
Barley	3	35	31	69
Totals	698	961	320	1,979

Inspected out: 22,971 bu wheat, 282,576 bu corn, and 50,188 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 175 cars wheat, 525 cars corn, 284 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	17,210	16,487	8,479	14,022
Wheat, bu	138,376	54,855	29,024	9,179
Corn, bu	972,330	387,276	141,380	368,486
Oats, bu	238,992	242,105	194,808	117,141
Rye, bu	22,930	6,289	6,594	1,932
Barley, bu	23,348	72,134	73,119	24,720
Grass seed, lbs	1,094,500	580,830	1,157,889	438,110
Flaxseed, bu	18,627	26,264	14,760	53,010
Cheese, lbs	296,516	205,589	270,255	347,409
Butter, lbs	411,481	461,362	754,482	759,336
Hides, lbs	645,670	280,660	1,410,966	783,906
Wool, lbs	210,705	20,710	312,111	137,580

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 4.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 3.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 4.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 3.
Western.				
Chicago	138,376	80,398	* 29,024	268,556
Milwaukee	28,520	8,925	525	......
St. Louis	82,000	210,000	10,000	30,000
Toledo	153,622	173,612	56,609	87,522
Detroit	115,466	60,000	175,907	46,831
Kansas City	16,000	43,760	20,000	23,500
Peoria	13,000	23,500	5,000	17,125
Minneapolis	136,800	111,150	27,360	23,940
Duluth	12,635	13,418	73,600	166,002
Total	696,419	724,763	398,125	673,477
Eastern.				
New York*	*414,567	......	*24,101	......
Philadelphia	13,239	22,122	33,894	33,582
Baltimore	95,343	78,162	93,613	9,903
Total	523,149	100,284	151,608	43,485
Grand total	1,219,568	825,047	549,733	716,962
Same days 1887	971,653	705,614	303,287	257,166

*Two days.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Sept. 1, 1888.	Aug. 25, 1888.	Aug. 18, 1888.	Sept. 3, 1887.
Wheat	29,269,361	27,170,702	26,263,265	30,686,589
Corn	8,495,958	8,120,964	8,239,605	6,887,008
Oats	3,562,872	2,347,296	1,573,536	4,754,071
Rye	247,926	231,329	195,897	309,332
Barley	93,334	137,202	154,168	291,113

As compared with last week these figures show an increase of 2,098,659 bu wheat, 374,994 bu corn, 1,215,576 bu oats, and 16,597 bu rye, and a decrease of 43,868 bu barley.

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Sept. 1, 1888.	Week ending Aug. 25, 1888.	Week ending Sept. 3, 1887.
Flour, brls	194,000	99,000	174,000
Wheat, qrs	263,000	302,000	304,000
Corn, qrs	159,000	138,000	92,000

Lake freights were steady at 2¾c on corn and 3c on wheat to Buffalo. Engagements were made for 40,000 bu flaxseed, 52,000 bu oats, 389,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet under light stocks and a small inquiry, ruling steady. The receipts last week were 40,500 lbs; shipments 451,394 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 3¾@4¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 2@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 4@4½c.

BUTTER—Really faultless goods were scarce and firm, while stocks were made up largely of medium grades, which were in only fair request and about steady. The receipts last week were 3,064,929 lbs; shipments, 2,820,195 lbs. Fancy Elgin creamery, 22@22½c; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 18@20c; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 16½@17½c; common to fair do, 12½@14½c; packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Stocks are liberal and the market is quiet and steady, with exporters doing little. The receipts last week were 1,405,341 lbs; shipments, 1,103,078 lbs. Quotations: Finest full cream flats and cheddars, 8¼@8¾c per lb; fair cheddars, 7½c; Young America, 8¾@9c; low grades, 4@7c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c.

EGGS—Were again firm at 16c per doz in a wholesale way, with small lots at a fraction above this figure.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches arrived plentifully from all directions, and sold fairly well when sound, with other fruits quiet. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; Bartlett pears, $4.00@6.00 per brl; musk melons, 40@60c per crate; watermelons, $35.00@60.00 per car; peaches, 40@75c per ⅓ bu, and 75c@$1.00 per bu Delaware; Ive grapes, 25@35c per 10-lb pkg.

HAY—Timothy was firmer, owing to smaller offerings, while prairie was again dull. Sales were: On track—7 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.25@11.00; 13 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.50. Receipts, 888 tons; shipments, 41 tons.

OILS—In refined burning oils a further advance occurred, with a good demand noted for linseeds. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8c; prime white, 150°, 8½c; snow and water, 150°, 11½c; headlight, 175°, 12½c; Eocene, 14½c; Kenejene, 15c; Elaine, 16½c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 50c, and boiled, 53c; turpentine, 40½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm. 90c; cooking oil, 52c.

POTATOES—Dealers report large offerings of inferior or green stock which sells as low as 30@35c per bu, with choice home grown quoted at 40@45c on track.

POULTRY—Was steady under a good inquiry from the usual buyers. We quote: Old hens, 10c per lb; spring chickens, 10½@11c; roosters, 5@5½c; turkeys, 8½@9c; ducks, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—The passing business was light with quotations as follows: Home grown cabbage, $1.50@2.00 per 100; celery, 15@20c per doz; lima beans, 15@20c per qt; onions, $1.25@1.75 per brl; green corn, 5@6c per doz; tomatoes, 40@50c per bu.

WOOL—The receipts last week were 1,370,025 lbs; shipments, 1,446,761 lbs. A steady feeling was reported at the quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium tub, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@19c; medium unwashed, 23@24c; coarse washed, 25@26c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 12@17c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Sept. 3	14,623	512	10,428	7,301
Tuesday, Sept. 4	6,000	400	10,500	5,000
Total	20,623	912	20,928	12,301
Last week	15,298	832	17,350	15,681
Shipments.				
Monday, Sept. 3	2,892	60	4,951	2,836
Tuesday, Sept. 4	2,000	......	5,000	2,600
Total	4,892	60	9,951	5,436
Last week	4,734	198	8,928	6,513

Today's receipts are estimated at 11,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 10,024 hogs, 13,046 cattle, and 7,823 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

CATTLE—Only 6,000 cattle arrived Tuesday against nearly 15,000 Monday. Monday's receipts of cattle, 14,623, overran all estimates. We received 657 car-loads, an average of over 22 head to the car. There was a scarcity of "good" native cattle today and such stock was firmly held. The market for inferior to fair kinds was dull and neglected, as it has been for some time past. The fact that whole train loads of 1,400-lb. Montana cattle are good enough to bring $5.25 makes it bad for all but the very best native cattle. The common cattle were in ample supply and very small demand. The few good cattle sold at strong prices. Texas and far-West cattle ruled steady, and native butchers' stock was firmly held. Three car-loads of prime Kansas cattle sold to Eastern shippers at $6.37½. One load averaging 1,476 lbs went to a New York butcher for fine trade at that price, and two other loads averaging 1,440 lbs sold to outside buyers at the same price. The next highest price was $5.90 for 17 head of 1,289-lb steers. Forty-six head of 1,319-lb steers sold to a New York buyer at $5.75. Dressed-beef men bought only one lot of natives above $4.80, paying as high as $5.35 for 18 head averaging 1,385 lbs. They bought some 1,380-lb steers at $4.25; distillery-fed steers averaging 1,286 lbs at $4.25, and poor to fair natives averaging 1,020 to 1,280 lbs at $3.25@4.20; some 1,404-lb oxen sold at $3.37½. Eastern shippers bought 1,080 to 1,345 lb steers at $3.85@4.50. Only three lots of native cattle sold between $4.80 and $6.37½. A train-load of 304 Montana "grassers" averaging 1,408 lbs sold at $5.25, the highest price of the season for a "bunch" of Western rangers. Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota "rangers" sold at $3.00@5.25, only one lot above $4.65. Grass Texans and Indians sold at $2.20@3.50; native butcher stock quotable at $1.50@3.25. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@3.25.

Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy bred beeves	$ 6.15@ 6.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	5.50@ 6.10
Fair to good, 1,150 to 1,340 lbs	4.40@ 5.50
Common to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@ 4.45
Native grassers, 950 to 1,250 lbs	3.10@ 3.90
Fancy cows and heifers	2.70@ 3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.25@ 2.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.75@ 2.80
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.20@ 3.40
Far West cattle	2.80@ 4.95
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.20@ 2.75
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.60@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Tuesday's hog market was rather unsettled. Desirable mixed and good to fancy heavy sold 5c higher, but light weights were weak and prices averaged lower. The quality was a little better, but there were too many "grassers" and common light on sale. Several shippers paid $6.60 for 260@340 lb heavy, such as sold Monday at $6.55. Common to choice heavy sold at $6.10@6.55; rough heavy at $5.85@6.15; common to prime mixed sold at $5.90@6.45, principally at $6.20@6.35; light sold at $5.90@6.35, largely at $6.15@6.30. Heavy hogs are 10c higher than one week ago, while light are 10@15c lower than one week ago. Hogs are 90c@$1.10 higher than one year ago.

SHEEP—This branch of the live stock market was active, and prices were without quotable change. Eastern shippers bought freely, and country feeders bought quite a good many Westerns for fattening purposes. About 700 Texas, averaging 46 to 72 lbs, sold at $2.00@2.80; another lot of 740, averaging 71 lbs, sold at $3.10; and 410 Texas, averaging 83 to 86 lbs, at $3.35@3.40. Oregon, Nebraska, Montana, and Utah sheep, averaging 104 to 122 lbs, sold at $3.60@3.90; natives sold at $3.00@4.30, and lambs at $5.10@5.50 per 100 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 30 car-loads for exportation, 22 car-loads for the market, and 14 car-loads for slaughterers direct. No trading in beeves. Dull for dressed beef at 7¾@9½c for common to prime native sides, and at 6@7c for Texas and Colorado do. Exports, 100 beeves and 1,200 quarters of beef. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef slow at 9¼@9½c per pound.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500 head, and 3,000 were carried over yesterday. Market extremely dull. Less than one-half the offerings changed hands. Sheep sold at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs. Lambs sold at $4.50@6.50. No fancy stock offered.

HOGS—Receipts, 600 head. Market dull for live hogs at $6.40@6.65 for fair to good.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,137; shipments, 1,720; natives and grass range steers steady; cows strong and 10c higher; good to choice corn-fed, $5.00@5.50; common to medium, $3.25@4.70; stockers and feeding steers, $1.60@3.60; grass range steers, $1.80@3.40; cows, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,053; shipments, none; active and strong to 5c higher; good to choice, $6.25@6.35; common to medium, $5.30@6.15; skips and pigs, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,371; shipments, none; steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.00; common to medium, $1.50@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; about all sold; shipments, 680; steady; prime 1,300 to 1,500 lb corn-fed natives, $5.25@5.50; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $4.50@5.35; native feeders, $3.25@3.50; Western feeders, $2.75@3.30; range steers, $3.00@4.10; cows, $1.40@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 1,500; all sold; active; stronger on heavy; others steady; heavy, $6.25@6.37½; light, $6.05@6.15; mixed, $6.10@6.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 73s 9d, firm; do Western, 63s 9d; firm. Lard is in good demand; spot, September, October, and November, 48s 3d, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in good demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 10d, firm; do spring, 7s 10d, firm. Flour is in good demand at 10s, firm. Corn is in good demand; spot, 4s 11d, steady; September, 4s 10½d, steady; November, 4s 11½d, steady.

RECEIPTS—Wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 35,400 quarters; Pacific ports, 8,000 quarters; other sources, 57,000 quarters. Receipts American corn, 41,800 quarters.

COTTON—Firm, with a good demand. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 12,100 bales American.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 1.—COFFEE—Regular firsts, 4,900 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 4,200 reis. Receipts during the week, 104,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 80,000; clearances for the United States, 71,000; stock, 216,000 bags.

Santos, Sept. 1.—COFFEE—Good average, 4,550 reis per 10 kilos; receipts during the week, 37,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 10,000; clearances for the United States, 10,000; stock, 80,000 bags.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—COTTON—Liverpool was higher and this market popped up 7 to 8 points on the near months, and 14 to 15 points on the more distant options, winding up for the day at this advance. The advance in Liverpool was the main bull point, though there were still reports of bad weather in parts of the south.

WHEAT—Played another little trick on its enemies today. The bears climbed over each other in their efforts to get under cover, and the more they climbed the higher the market flew, until it perched about 3c above the closing prices of Saturday. Then an avalanche of selling orders struck the market and drove it down a cent, and yet there was a net advance for the day of 2@2½c all along the line. Sales: September at $1.00¾@1.01¾@1.01; October at $1.00¾@1.02 13-16@1.02¼; November at $1.03@1.02¾@1.03¾@1.03½; December at $1.03¾@1.04¾@1.03 7-16@1.04¼; and May at $1.07¼@1.08¾@1.08¼.

CORN—Dropped only a fraction, as wheat was a magnet which held it up. Otherwise the big receipts at the West might have pulled the market down considerably. Sales: September, 53⅝@53¾@53½c; October, 53½@53¾@53⅝@53¾c; November, 53⅝@53¾@54@53⅞c; December, 51⅝@51⅞c.

OATS—Lower, on big receipts. Sales: 350,000 bu in options, at 30c for September, 30¼@30⅛c for October, 30⅜@30⅝c for November, and 31⅛c for December.

BUTTER—Was firmer for fancy, in response to stronger Western markets; held stock is hard to get rid of, however; fresh factory sells more freely at 12@13c; State creamery, pails, 23½c; do tubs, 22½@23c; Western creamery, extra, 21½@22½c; extra firsts, 18½@20½c.

CHEESE—In fair home demand but dull for export; fancy Colorado, 9c; do white, 8¾@9c.

EGGS—In fair demand and firm; on 'Change today 75 cases Iowa and 125 Illinois sold at 19c, and 25 cases (known mark) at 19½c; State and Pennsylvania were quoted at 19½@20½c; Canadian fancy, 19½c; Western, 17½@19½c.

SUGARS—Raw was firmer but quiet at 5 5-16c for fair refining and 6⅛c for 96° test centrifugal. Sales 285 hhds Guadaloupe, 87° test, at 5 3-16c. Refined in brisk demand and firmer. Cut-loaf and crushed, 8⅝c; powdered, 8c; granulated, 7⅞@7⅝c; mold A, 7⅝c; cubes, 7⅞@8c; standard A, 7⅝@7¾c; off A, 7@7½c; confectioners' A, 7¾c; white extra C, 6⅞@6⅞c; extra C, 6⅝@6⅞c; C, 6 5-16@6 7-16c; yellow, 6¼@6 11-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 67,858 pkgs; exports, 251 brls and 5,692 sacks. Firmer, better demand from home trade; sales, 36,100 brls, including low extras $3.15@3.65; winter wheat, low grades, $3.15@3.65; fair to fancy, $3.75@5.25; do patents, $5.20@5.60; Minnesota, clear, $3.85@4.75; do straights, $4.25@5.10; do patents, $4.85@5.75; do rye mixtures, $3.80@4.65.

COFFEE—Options opened irregular, good business, closing steady. Sales, 89,000 bags, including September at 11.90@12.35c; October, 11.20@11.50c; November, 10.65@10.80c; December, 10.50@10.65c; January, 10.50@10.70c; February, 10.65@10.70c; March, 10.65@10.65c; April, 10.65c; May, 10.60@10.70c; spot—Rio, higher, quiet; fair, cargoes, 14¾c.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 93⅝c, and after a slight decline in the early trading became strong on buying by Standard Oil brokers, and advanced to 95¾c. A reaction then occurred in which the market closed steady at 94⅝c. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, 93⅝c; highest, 95⅝c; lowest, 92⅝c; closing, 94⅝c. Stock Exchange: Opening, 93⅝c; highest, 95⅜c; lowest, 92⅝c; closing, 94⅝c. Total sales, 3,559,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—With the jobbing trade there was a large demand; with agents the business was of improved proportions.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Cash was firm; sales No. 1 hard, early at 99c, later at $1.00; car-lots new closed firm at 99¼c. September opened 99c, with next transactions at $1.00. It advanced to $1.00¼ and was firmly held at that when the posting of the visible supply figures suddenly broke it to 99¼c. It sold off to 99¼c, closing firm, with sellers at 99¼c. October opened at 97c ruled firm, advancing to 99c, closed with 98¼c bid. December started at 97c, commenced advancing at once and sold up under good business to 98⅝c. The visible report sent it to 98c. It dropped to 97¼c, with large transactions. During the later business it recovered to 98¼c, closed at 98c. The market ruled weak and lower. September closed at 99¼c sellers. October closed weak with sellers at 98¼c. December wheat started at 97⅝c sold at 97¼c, closed weak at 97⅞c. Receipts, 12,635 bu; shipments, 73,600. Cars on track 75.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 20@20½c; firsts, 17@19c; extra imitation creamery, 17@18c; seconds, 15c; factory, 13@15c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 21@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; good to choice dairy, 18@19c; fair to good, 16@17c; Eastern creamery, 18@19c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice New York at 8¾@9c per lb; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c; Vermont extra, 8½@9½c; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 18½@20c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 19½c; Western choice, 17@17½c per doz.

Sheboygan, Wis., Sept 4.—[Special.]—CHEESE—Factory men holding firm, not anxious to sell; sales, 1,550 cases Young Americas at 8¼c; 1,650 boxes flats at 8¼c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Receipts were 240 cars and Duluth reported 75 cars on track; local shipments were 48 cars. Trading was fair despite the liberal offerings and yesterday's late advance was reflected here this morning. Sales ranged from ½c to 1c above yesterday's, with local and outside millers both in the market. Of the wheat inspected 108 cars were new. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard in store, September, 98c; October, 96c; on track, old, 97c; new, 96c; No. 1 Northern, September, 94c; October, 94c; on track, old, 95c; new, 92@92½c; No. 2 Northern, September, 91c; October, 91c; on track, old, 92; new, 87c.

Toledo, O., Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm; cash 98c; September, 96¾c; October, 97½c; December, 99¾c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 45½c; January, 37¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 27½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, firm; cash, new, $4.65; October, $4.67½; December, $4.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 154,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 49,000.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; clover-seed, 209 bags.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

A TOLL ROAD IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The Peculiar Investigation Into the Condition of the Snell Highway.

The following communication was read at the meeting of the Public Service Committee of the County Board yesterday, but was not acted on:

"AUG. 28, 1888.—We, inspectors of toll roads, have this day made the inspection of the Snell toll road as required by law and find the same in good condition, except a short piece dug up by the city for building a sewer.

"F. A. PIERCE,
"LEWIS POYER,
"Inspectors."

If the majority of the Commissioners and scores of independent witnesses are to be believed this is an entirely misleading report. At this time of the year all roads ought to be in a fairly passable condition. But it appears that the Snell toll road is an exception to this rule. It is sadly out of repair, full of pits, ruts, and jags. It is impossible to drive a fairly loaded wagon over it, and light vehicles would be shaken to pieces on it. In the spring and fall and during wet weather it is impassable to any kind of wagon. Commissioner Williams said yesterday that it was one of the most miserable roads he had ever seen, and that he always avoided it if possible. Going to the poorhouse he prefers to drive by a route two miles longer. "It is disgraceful that any toll should be collected on the road," he added. Others expressed themselves to the same effect. The report of the Toll Road Inspectors was laughed at. Both are ancient grangers—one from Jefferson and one from Desplaines. The Jefferson granger, Pierce, was one of the loudest opponents of the toll road a couple of years ago. He has been reasoned with since, apparently. Poyer is a neighbor of Mr. Senne and has not much independence of character or he would not so readily acquiesce in the report which was drafted by Pierce.

The whole toll system is an anachronism and an imposition. So the Commissioners think, and at their instance the County Attorney has entered proceedings in the form of a quo warranto to ascertain by what right this Snell toll road is maintained. The papers were filed just before the vacation. The arguments will be heard in a few weeks and a decision given. The County Attorney has no doubt of the result. He says that there is no warrant of law for the collection of tolls on a road that is not kept in good repair. A mile of this road—the portion which is torn up for sewers—is within the City of Chicago, in what is known as Sec. 36. A toll road in the second city of the United States! What an absurdity! The result of the suit brought by Mr. Mills will put an end to this state of affairs.

James M. Clark, Lancaster, Pa., finds Hoofland's German Bitters the best of all medicines for dyspepsia and general debility.

THE REV. J. S. GREENE'S DISGRACE.

Ejected from a Hotel and Charged with Having Too Many Wives.

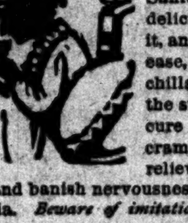
The Rev. J. S. Greene, at one time pastor of St. Matthew's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, was ejected from the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he has been stopping for a few days, and has gone to a brother's house on the West Side. His baggage is still retained at the Pacific for board for himself and Mrs. Greene—the last one of his numerous wives. Mrs. Brittin, a former wife, appeared at the hotel and made known the fact to Mr. Parker that she had never been divorced from Greene. The hotel people say they were of the opinion that Greene was not married to the woman then in his room, but when Detective Conway and Mr. Parker appeared proof was produced that the Rev. Greene was married to the woman he was with. Greene had but $5 about him, which he tendered the hotel people, although he had caused it to be given out that he owned a $30,000 farm in Minnesota and was a man with plenty of ready cash. Mrs. Brittin was so excited that Mr. Parker had to get her out of the hotel as quickly as possible in order that she might not go into a hysterical fit.

Electrical Automatic Regulation.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember a week ago attention was called to a very important decision rendered by Judge Colt on electric automatic regulators, the ownership of which was unquestionably vested in the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, for their exclusive use.

On Sept. 1 the United States Court, in New York City, granted an order restraining the American Company from sales, delivery, and shipment of regulators, or apparatus with regulators attached.

For Colds, Chills, and Fevers.



CLOTHE the body with the impenetrable armor that a single dose of Sanford's Ginger, "the delicious," throws about it, and thus prevent disease, break up colds, chills and fevers, regulate the stomach and bowels, cure cholera morbus, cramps, and indigestion, relieve gout and rheumatism, and banish nervousness, wakefulness, and hysteria. *Beware of imitations said to be as good.* Ask for

SANFORD'S GINGER.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Girls' Higher School,
487-489 La Salle-av., Chicago. Thirteenth year begins Sept. 17. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full courses of study, including a preparation for college. Good houses, well located.
Address { MISS REBECCA S. RICE, A. M. / MISS MARY E. BEEDY, A. M. } Principals.

Harmony, Ear-Training, and Sight-Reading for Singers.
System new and comprehensive, leading to ability to read or write within thirty lessons. Classes forming at $10 per quarter. Term begins Sept. 17. W. S. B. MATHEWS, 236 State-st. (Steger Hall).

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
[Estab. 1867.] Central Music Hall, Chicago.
Fall term begins MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1888. CATALOG with full information containing Musical Lexicon, etc., mailed free on application.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

RIVER FOREST INSTITUTE,
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
New England School Home for Boys. Departments for Young Ladies and Children in separate homes. Tenth year begins Sept. 12th. Send for catalogue.

W. S. B. MATHEWS,
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PIANO PLAYING AND MUSICAL THEORY.
For rapid and thorough progress go to W. S. B. MATHEWS, 236 State-st. (cor. Jackson). Pupils graduated as amateurs, concert players, or teachers.
Hours: 9-12, 1-4.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,
2101 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-first-st.
For Boys, begins Sept. 19th. Preparation for College, the Scientific School, or Business. Primary Department for Boys from seven years.
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MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.
Address until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. Bankers, 63 William-st., New York.

MRS. LORING'S SCHOOL.
Tenth year will open in the new buildings Sept. 26th.
Address MRS. S. D. LORING,
2535 Prairie-av.

GROVELAND HALL, 21 Groveland Park
CHICAGO.
A day and boarding school for girls and young ladies. Exceptionally fine advantages. Beautiful location.
MRS. ALICE S. BATES, Prin.

Maplehurst Home and Day School
For Young Ladies and Children, 550 West Monroe-st., reopens Sept. 17th. Address
MRS. KATHARINE SEDGWICK COOLEY.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
WEBER MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.
All branches of Music, Oratory and languages. Thirty-five eminent instructors. Unrivaled advantages. Pupils prepared for the profession. Fall term begins Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's School
For YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN reopens Sept. 24th. 2417 Michigan-av. Send for Circular.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,
Day School for Girls, 2141 Calumet-av. Thirty-third year will begin Sept. 19th, 1888. For information apply to Z. GROVER, or JENNIE F. PURINGTON, Principals.

INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Will reopen Sept. 3, 1888.
For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS.

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Mrs. Westcott's Boarding School for Young Ladies, Bridgeton, N.J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Native French and German teachers. In the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun parlor. Circular on application.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1961 MADISON-av., near 125th-st., N. Y. City. Pupils fitted for all colleges open to women; those completing here admitted to Wellesley without further examination. Primary and advanced Depts. Boarding rates moderate. Reopens Oct. 1. Miss North & Miss Barnes, Prins.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, BILLERICA, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Oct. 1. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
MISS GOODWIN'S School for Girls will reopen Sept. 26 at 43 East 18th-st. Experienced teaching and real progress of pupils characterize this School.

MISS FRANCES M. PRATT
Will open her School for Young Ladies on Sept. 25 at NO. 1 WOODLAND PARK (34th-st.) At home Tuesdays and Fridays to receive applications.

MISS KATE BYAM MARTIN
Will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children at 1626 Indiana-av. Sept. 18. Kindergarten: Mrs. Treat.

ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
All Departments of Musical Instruction, Modern Languages, Elocution, Oratory, Fine Arts, etc., 18th year
E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Supt., Jacksonville, Illinois.

Chicago Evening College of Law,
Appellate Court-Room, Chicago Opera-House Building. Fall Term begins Monday evening, Sept. 3d, '88. For circulars address P.-O. Box 508, Chicago.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 53d year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military Drill. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

Bettie Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill.—For Young Ladies. Will commence its 21st year Sept. 12, 1888. Advantages unsurpassed; home comforts; careful training. Apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, Short Hills, N. J., "Chestnut Heights."—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Early application is desirable. Fall term begins Sept 19th. HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

NAZARETH HALL
MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, AT NAZARETH, PA.,
REOPENS SEPT. 12th.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL,
275 and 277 Huron-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. A few boarding-pupils received. For catalogue address Miss Kirkland or Mrs. Adams.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
Boarding School. (AT MORGAN PARK, near Chicago, Ill.) G. THAYER, LL. D., Pres.

THE BRYANT SCHOOL, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.
An Incorporated School of the Highest Class for Boys.
English—Classical—Commercial—Military.
GEO. BRUCE CORTELYOU, Principal.

The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, at 66 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bethlehem, Pa. A century's experience combined with best modern methods affords facilities equaled by few and excelled by none.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Thirty-fourth year begins Sept. 13. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., Pres.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY,
Under the direction of the Servite Sisters, S. W. Cor. W. Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill.
One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. Our musical department is unsurpassed; our new method of teaching music meets with universal commendation by all music-loving people. The instruments taught are Piano, Organ, Harp, Banjo, and Guitar. Our literary instruction includes all the branches usually taught in the leading schools of the country. A full corps of competent teachers. Send for prospectus. All communications should be addressed to the
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CHICAGO CONSERVATORY,
Reaper Block, N. E. cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART, the Languages, Physical Culture, Elocution, Delsarte Theory of Expression, etc., etc.
FALL TERM
Begins Sept. 17 with a LARGE CORPS of Instructors under the direction of
The Musical Department........WM. L. TOMLINS
The Dramatic Department........SAMUEL KAYZER
The Music Department will occupy the fifth floor, Central Music-Hall Building. Send for catalogues.
SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY,
92 LOOMIS-ST. Established 1870.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 3.
The largest and most complete music school in the Northwest; music and all the fine arts. By their new and easy method of musical instruction pupils, young or old, are taught to perform on piano, organ, banjo, or guitar in one term what requires from two to three years by the old method.
Room and board moderate.
Send for catalogue. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

RACINE COLLEGE,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
The College and Grammar School will reopen Thursday, Sept. 13. Information required can be obtained from N. ROWE, law chambers of Edsall & Edsall, Montauk Block, Monroe-st., from Sept. 1 to 8. Candidates for the College examined if necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA { MILITARY ACADEMY
CHESTER. 27th year opens SEPTEMBER 19.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
DEGREES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS.
A thoroughly-organized Preparatory Department.
Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 128 Washington-st., city. COL. CHARLES E. HYATT, President.

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171 and 173?

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Twice daily line of steamers at 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (Except Saturdays and Sundays at 9 a. m.) to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. On Sundays the Elegant Steamer Puritan will make an excursion trip to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, leaving her dock, foot of Wabash-av., at 10 a. m., returning same day at 10 p. m.
FARE FOR THIS SUNDAY ROUND TRIP, $1.
Excursionists have four hours at the Sister Cities to enjoy themselves among the Beautiful Fruit Orchards and Parks. Special rates will be made to Excursion Parties leaving at 9 a. m. and returning same evening.

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Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at.......... } *9 a. m. / *8 p. m.
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Daily for Traverse City and Petoskey at..........*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon, Wed., & Fri..8 p. m.
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Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
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Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton. (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 5 a. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 10 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 p. m.
S. S. Ems, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 3 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Saturday, Sept. 19, 4 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

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$50 Gold Piece and other Scarce Coins. Send for price-list. COOK'S, 232 South Clark-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av, and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:45 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:45 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	*12:50 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Sunday Ex	a 2:00 pm	a 1:50 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peoria Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:25 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only. aSunday only.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 8:30 am	7:10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5:00 pm	9:50 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 7:30 pm	10:20 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3:00 pm	1:45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:30 am	7:10 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	10:20 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:30 am
Ashland, Duluth & Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	1:45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 7:30 pm	1:45 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1:35 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 84 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 pm	*10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C. — Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 6:50 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Express	§11:20 pm	§ 7:20 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:20 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables, apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§ 9:30 am	* 6:30 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:30 am * 9:30 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8:00 am X 8:30 am *11:30 am * 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm * 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8:00 am *11:30 am	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	* 3:00 pm *11:30 am § 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am * 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3:00 pm § 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:45 pm	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Dixon & Sterling	* 8:45 pm	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 am * 4:00 pm * 5:15 pm * 4:15 pm	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	* 9:00 am §10:30 pm	§ 7:00 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am	*10:30 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Hotel Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:40 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 3:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§10:45 pm	§ 6:35 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. § Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st. The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 3:25 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:
Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp....† 8:40 a m
Vestibule Express to K. C. and St. Joseph....* 1:30 p m
Streator and Joliet Accom....† 5:25 p m
Denver Express....*10:30 p m
Trains arrive at *7:00 a m, †10:35 a m, *1:20 p m, and †5:00 p m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:10 am	6:20 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:30 pm	6:55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10:30 am	9:20 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9:15 pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5.00 pm	9:00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:20 pm	7:00 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	*10:10 p m	* 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:20 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation.	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	x8:10 pm	x8:00 am
New York and Boston Limited	x3:30 pm	x9:45 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3:30 pm	x8:00 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x8:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o7:45 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3:30 pm	x9:45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 9:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:40 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:00 pm * 6:25 pm	§ 3:35 pm * 6:40 am * 7:35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 9:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	4:50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3:30 pm	*10:40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	* 9:50 pm	* 5:30 pm
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:25 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.